

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. XVIII.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1919

NUMBER 4

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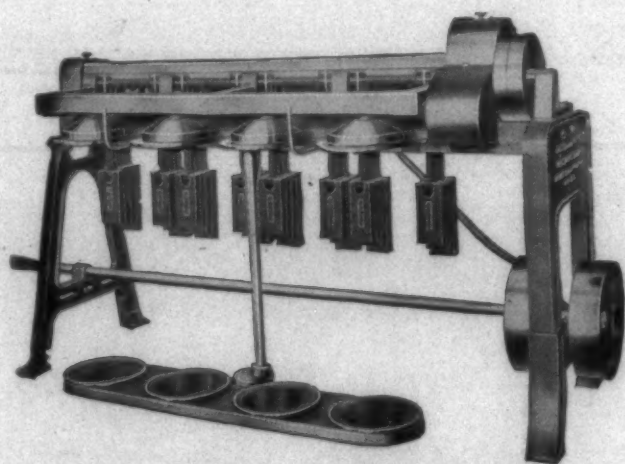
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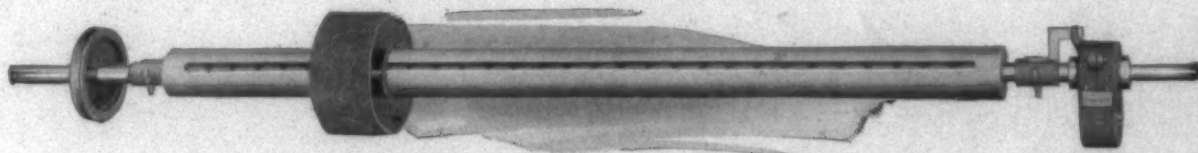


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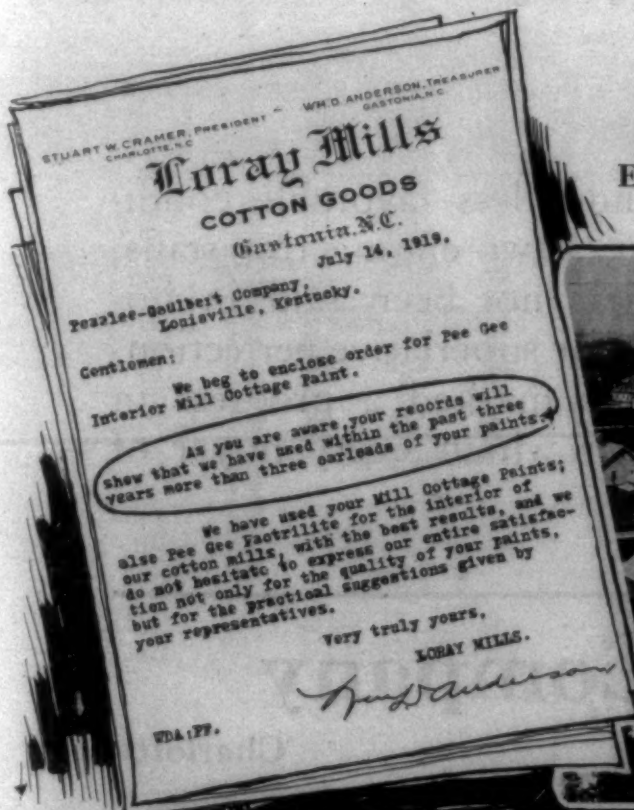
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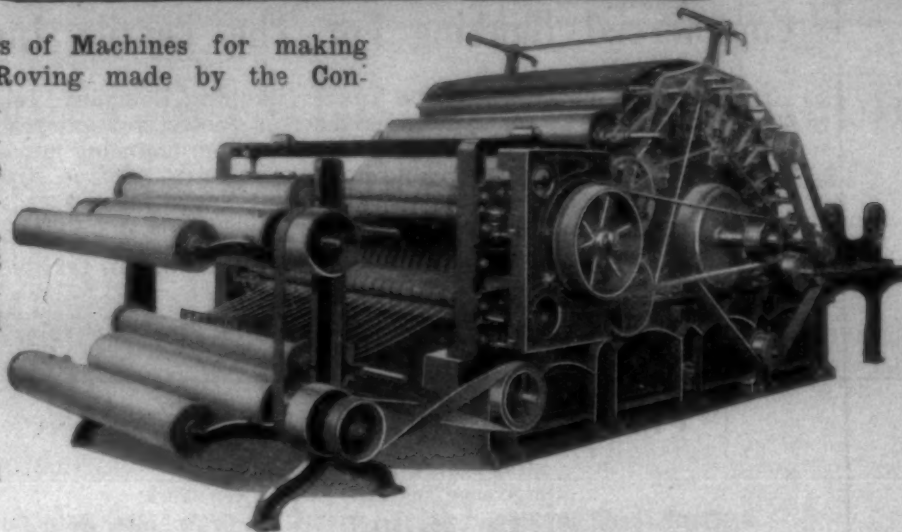
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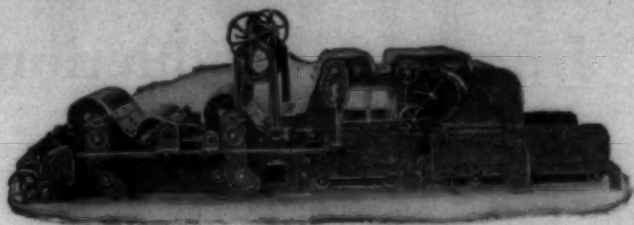
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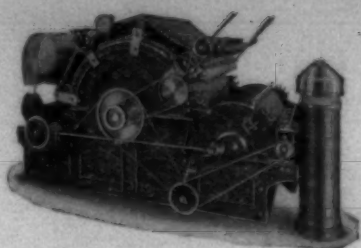
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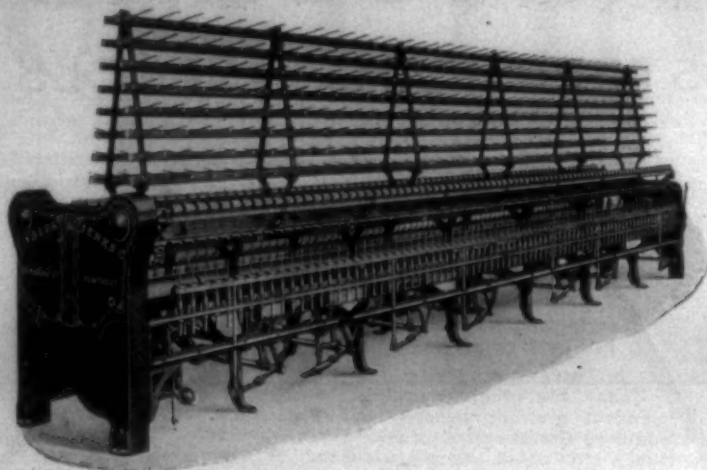
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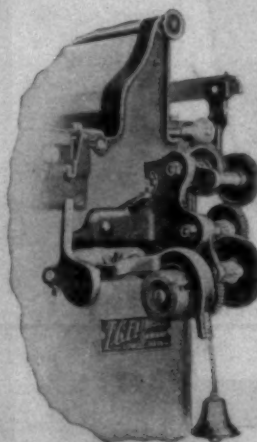
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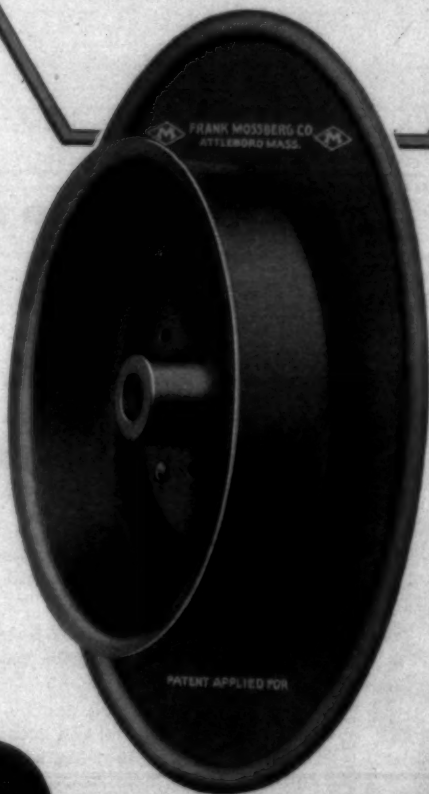
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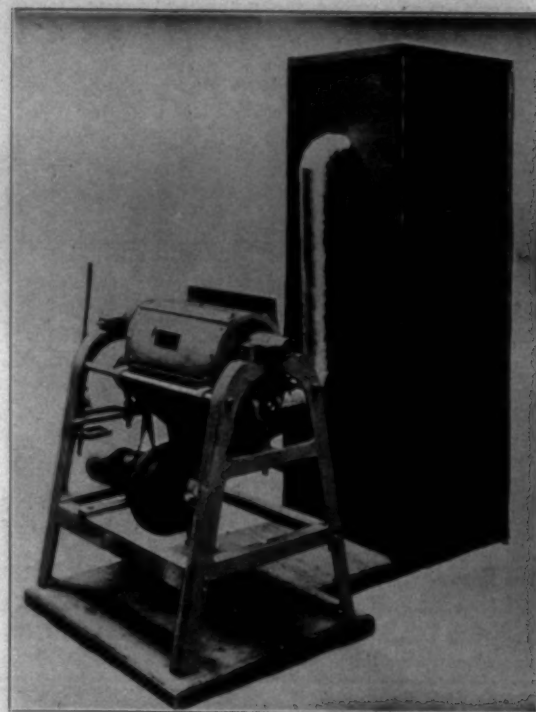


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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1919

NUMBER 4

Research as Factor in Chemical Progress

(From an Address before the Philadelphia Meeting of American Chemical Society by Dr. William H. Nichols, President of the American Chemical Society.)

Research in the distant past was the privilege of the few. In chemistry, during the middle ages, the alchemists were practically the only ones pursuing it, and they in secret, and not always from the highest motives. Working by themselves, as they did, they had not the great advantage of meeting and discussing with others similarly engaged and using their progress and mistakes to intensify their own increase in knowledge. Thus it has come about that the science of chemistry is little more than a century old and its tremendous advances only a few decades. The first chemical society in the world was born in Philadelphia in 1793, and yet the real advances have been made since the formation of this society in 1876. Since that time, however, the advance in knowledge has been startling, not alone in this country, of course, but in all civilized countries. It is not boasting to say, however, that during all that time the progress in this country has been in no wise behind that of the best anywhere, which our public is at last beginning to recognize. Particularly during the trying period of the war, when vast and new problems were suddenly thrust upon them, the work of our chemists has been beyond praise.

At the foundation of all this advance research is firmly imbedded. Without it, the structure could not have risen or the glowing anticipations of the future even imagined. No one can deny that there have been accidental discoveries, some of great moment; but this has not been and will not be a safe dependence. Accidental discoveries are not to be relied on, of course, although they are not to be scorned. In chemistry the accidental good fortunes have usually come to those who were really seeking, although possibly for something far different, but, note this, they were usually made by men qualified to recognize an important discovery when it flashed across their vision.

Research, of course, is not of necessity to result in invention. It may in that respect terminate in a cul-de-sac from which with present knowledge there is no egress, or, what more frequently happens, it may lead to a line of reasoning,

which in time leads to another, and so on, until suddenly a bright light illumines the way and a goal of the greatest possible importance is attained. Many instances illustrative of this will occur to you. I will cite only one, and that one because of the importance it has assumed in the light of recent developments.

Experience With Indigo.

As early as 1882 scientists rigidly established by chemical research what chemists call the "constitution" of the blue vegetable dye, indigo, and clinched that scientific conclusion by preparing the identical material in the laboratory. This particular important addition to human knowledge has remained a discovery merely; yet it so stimulated the search for practicable methods of applying that discovery to human needs that voluminous researches in a number of European countries were undertaken almost at once for that purpose. Of the host of scientific discoveries made as the direct result of chemical research in this direction, one was selected in 1897 as of such promise as to warrant the expectation that it would successfully displace vegetable indigo. Such was the ultimate fact. But in 1901 others succeeded in devising a commercial mode of making indigo which was so formidable a rival to the mode adopted in 1897 that it seriously and at once threatened the supremacy of the latter, a thing which is now, some eighteen years later, actually coming to pass. It is worth while reflecting that the men who accomplished the scientific work in 1882 themselves never succeeded in making that work anything more than a discovery, despite the fact that for more than fifteen years they energetically tried to do so, and in their efforts they had the close co-operation of a large commercial organization. However, it remained for a college professor of chemistry in another country and himself working in quite a different field, and as a direct result of that work, to hit upon the central idea of the successful indigo mode of 1897 and to clinch it by appropriate laboratory methods. Yet his work remained for almost seven years a discovery only—a promising discovery to be sure—until the intensive work of others, overcoming many

obstacles, made it serviceable to mankind. These two sets of workers were engaged in the same general class of chemical research, that is, they were working in the organic division of chemistry.

In 1901 one of the so-called "inorganic" chemists, in searching for new worlds to conquer, hit upon an idea which he thought would make one of the discarded and discredited methods of making indigo a worthy rival of the only commercially successful indigo method of that day. And he was right! The owners of the 1897 method were forced to look to their laurels.

Numerous Discoveries.

The history of the synthetic production of indigo is filled with many different discoveries of how indigo may be made in the laboratory, most of them wholly unrelated to the methods of 1882, 1897 and 1901. Two at least of them have made an unsuccessful and short-lived attempt to grow into an invention capable of meeting competitive conditions. Now, it is curious to note that the 1901 method was an offspring of the cyanide method of extracting gold, which in turn is the gold extraction method that made the South African gold fields so valuable. Immense amounts of that deadly poison, sodium cyanide, were needed in preparation for this gold extraction; that, in turn, called for unusually large amounts of other things, and among these was that particular inorganic material that gave competitive ability in the world's markets to one of the theretofore discarded indigo methods. From the gold fields of South Africa to synthetic indigo is, indeed, a long cry. Is it, therefore, not wholly reasonable to expect that from some other equally far-off branch of chemical industry or of chemical research may come the proper stimulus to bring to active competitive life some of these other discarded indigo methods or even to create new methods superior to any we know of today?

The chemical knowledge and research that enter into the synthetic production of indigo, as we know it today, come from over three generations of chemists, scattered all over the globe, speaking many languages, researching on many dif-

ferent and separate problems which touch almost every phase of human endeavor, and the end is not yet.

Indigo Substitutes.

For centuries indigo has been the undisputed king among dyes. Chemists have made many attempts to displace it by other dyes, but it has so far successfully withstood all such attacks upon it—except as to its source of origin. Indigo is still the king, but its supremacy is threatened seriously, and its undoing, if that should ensue, is traceable directly to itself. Chemists have long felt sure that the true reason for the supremacy of indigo lay in the manner in which it dyes fabric. It possesses the unique faculty of being what you have all so often read of in the daily papers—a "vat" dye. It is the pioneer vat dye, and until comparatively recently it was the only vat dye. Vain attempts to create or imitate this vat dyeing property in other dyes are recorded by the score in the history of coal tar dyes. But about twenty years ago a real vat dye was constructed in a research laboratory which ultimately turned out to have an entirely different constitution from indigo. This supplied the key to an entirely new class of dyes. Although among the multitude of "vat" dyes constructed along these new lines many are wholly worthless, there are, nevertheless, a goodly number of them having all the desired advantage of indigo and others equally numerous possessing highly prized advantages which indigo lacks. All of these good ones are free from certain disadvantages of indigo and, what is more important, their shades cover every tint of the rainbow satisfactorily except the reds, and those cannot much longer elude the searchers.

Some day a new blue dye may result from these researches or from other researches growing out of them, and indigo will no longer be king. In still other directions the chemical study of indigo has been fruitful. By proceeding along lines similar to those of the 1897 method, but displacing the nitrogen by sulphur, an entirely new line of materials has been made accessible through chemical research, and no

(Continued on page 29.)

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Supplying Cotton Mills with
Water for 30 Years

Improved Rice Dobby Chain



reduces broken bars to a minimum because the wire eyes do not break into the side walls of the peg holes. The eyelets are fastened so securely that they cannot work loose.

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Clark's Weave Room Calculations

By W. A. Graham Clark, Textile Expert of United States Tariff Commission

(Continued from last week.)

PRODUCTION PROBLEMS.

In almost any weave shed, but particularly in those making a variety of goods, production problems are constantly coming up for solution, and in order to make the best use of the available looms these have to be solved intelligently and in many cases quickly. The main problem of course is as to the output that can be expected of a loom on a certain cloth, this being essential in fixing the rate per cut as well as in knowing how many looms to allocate to a certain order in order to finish it on time. Closely allied to production problems are those relating to the amount of warp and filling that will be required from week to week to keep loom production up to standard.

CLOTH PRODUCTION.

The yards of cloth produced per loom depend on the picks per inch, the picks per minute, and the time the loom is in actual operation. Theoretical or 100% production is, of course, never attained in practice for there is more or less loss of time in piecing up broken ends and, in the case of non-automatic looms, in changing shuttles; the loom also stands while the loom fixer is making adjustments or repairs, and while warps are being renewed. The amount of time lost depends on many factors such as the nature of the goods, the speed of the looms, the quality of the material, the skill of the weaver, the efficiency of the loom fixer, and the character of the management, so that there is a wide variation from mill to mill or even between two weavers in the same alley.

The following percentages of full time production may be taken as indicative of good practice:

- 85 to 95% production on automatic plain looms.
- 80 to 90% production on plain looms.
- 80 to 90% production on automatic looms with dobbies.

- 75 to 85% production on drop-box looms.
- 70 to 80% production on drop-box dobbies.
- 60 to 70% production on Jacquards.

There are some mills that attain a better production than the normal maximums stated but there are a large number that for various reasons fall under the normal minimums given.

To find 100% production (no allowance for stops), in 60 hours:

RULE 48: Multiply picks per minute by 100 and divide by picks per inch.

EXAMPLE: A loom on 36 inch, 48x48, 3-yard sheeting is run at 180 picks per minute. What is theoretical or 100% production in 60 hours?

$$\frac{180 \times 100}{48} = 375 \text{ yards.}$$

NOTE:—This is a very convenient rule to remember as a basis, even though mills no longer work 60 hours. Knowing 100% production in 60 hours, 100% production in any other period of time can be obtained by proportion. Thus 100% production in 55 hours = 11/12 times 375 = 343.75 yards, and 100% production in 48 hours = .8 x 375 = 300 yards, since 55 hours is eleventh-twelfths and 48 hours is eight-tenths of 60 hours.

To find 100% production (no allowance for stops), in any number of hours:

RULE 49: Multiply picks per minute by total

minutes weave shed is run; divide product by picks per inch and by 36.

EXAMPLE: A loom on 48 pick goods is run at 180 picks per minute. What is 100% production in a full time week of 55 hours?

$$\frac{180 \times 60 \times 55}{48 \times 36} = 343.75 \text{ yards.}$$

To find yards woven per loom per week:

RULE 50: Multiply picks per minute by 60 (minutes in hour), by full time hours, and by per cent of theoretical production attained; divide product by picks per inch and by 36 (inches in yard).

EXAMPLE: A loom on 38½ inch, 44x40, 8.20-yard tobacco cloth is run at 174 picks per minute. What is 85% production in a full time week of 55 hours?

$$\frac{174 \times 60 \times 55 \times .85}{40 \times 36} = 338.9 \text{ yds.}$$

To find cuts of cloth woven per loom per week:

RULE 51: Multiply picks per minute by 60, by full time hours, and by per cent of theoretical production attained; divide product by picks per inch, by 36, and by yards per cut.

EXAMPLE: A loom on 40 pick goods is run at 174 picks per minute. How many cuts of 60 yards each are obtained in a week of 55 hours, assuming 85% loom efficiency?

$$\frac{174 \times 60 \times 55 \times .85}{40 \times 36 \times 60} = 5.65 \text{ cuts.}$$

NOTE:—Since 60 and 36 are constants it is possible to slightly shorten the two preceding rules by substituting division by .6 in place of multiplying by 60 and dividing by 36.

To find yards woven per loom per week, using constants:

RULE 52: Multiply picks per minute by the constant desired in the following list and divide by picks per inch.

Per Cent of Production.	Constant to Use for 48 Hours.	Constant to Use for 55 Hours.	Constant to Use for 60 Hours.
50	40	45.8	50
55	44	50.4	55
60	48	55	60
65	52	59.6	65
70	56	64.2	70
75	60	68.8	75
80	64	73.3	80
85	68	77.9	85
87½	70	80.2	87½
90	72	82.5	90
92½	74	84.8	92½
95	76	87.1	95
100	80	91.7	100

EXAMPLE: A loom on 40 pick goods is run at 174 picks per minute. Assuming production to be 85% of the theoretical, how many yards are woven per week of 55 hours?

$$\frac{174 \times 77.9}{40} = 338.9 \text{ yards.}$$

(Continued on page 27.)

President of Martinsville Cotton Mills Crushed to Death.

Martinsville, Va.—R. L. Walker, president of the Martinsville Cotton Mills, was fatally injured in an accident last Thursday. He was superintending the transfer of an iron safe from a heavy wagon to his office when one of the wooden skids supporting the safe broke and caused it to fall. Mr. Walker was caught and crushed beneath the heavy weight. He survived the accident about one hour. Mr. Walker came from Greenville, S. C., to Martinsville 10 years ago to become president of the newly organized Martinsville Mill. He made a successful executive and became a popular and useful citizen. His death is universally lamented.

Minimum Price Fixed on Cotton at New Orleans.

New Orleans.—Based on middling cotton, graded by Government experts, with delivery at point of origin, a minimum price on a graduated scale of 36 to 40 cents was adopted Tuesday afternoon by the American Cotton Association, after a stormy dispute by the price committee. The resolution finally agreed upon by a majority of the committee and adopted by the association recommends starting the minimum price on cotton in October at 36 cents a pound and increasing it one-half a cent a pound each month until May when the minimum will be 40 cents.

To empower itself to carry through this program, the associ-

ation unanimously adopted a resolution presented by L. D. Jennings, of South Carolina, which provided for the formation of corporations of cotton producers and others interested in the movement in each cotton county throughout the South. This resolution provides that these corporations shall be capitalized sufficiently to buy all cotton offered for sale below the minimum recommended by the association. It further provides the corporations shall buy outright at one-fourth cent a pound more than the price offered by outsiders all cotton which the producers desire to sell at a figure below the minimum price of the association minimum prices.

Here are the minimum prices agreed upon by the association for the coming months: September, 36 cents; October, 36.5; November, 37; December, 37.5; January, 38; February, 38.5; March, 39; April, 39.5; May, 40. The price committee, headed by J. J. Brown, of Georgia, explained in detail its reasons for setting the minimum price at 36 cents. President Wannamaker of the association explained, in addition, that labor must be paid more next year, that the farmer must for once sell his cotton at more than cost, and that the acreage reduction has brought on an unprecedented shortage. He said the minimum price agreed upon, in view of these and other conditions, was not exorbitant.

Echota Mills Complete Successful Year.

Calhoun, Ga.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Echota

Mills was held here last Wednesday, and considerable business of importance was transacted. Among other things, the board of directors was reduced from nine to five in number, new directors were named, the past year's business was reviewed, and authority was given the directors to increase the capital stock of the mills to \$225,000 when they deem it advisable. The present capital stock is \$150,000.00.

The past year has been one of the most prosperous in the history of the institution. The amount of the capital stock was increased materially during the year, considerable improvements made, and now a larger increase of capitalization is contemplated in order to provide for increased production capacity and further expansion.

A dividend of ten per cent was recently declared, and this sum was distributed among the stockholders this week. The prosperous condition of the institution is also shown by the fact that stock has sold recently at \$185, nearly double par value.

The directors chosen for the ensuing year are J. A. Strain, C. E. David, H. F. Jones and A. H. Chastain, of Calhoun, and W. T. Bell, of New York.

The new directors, at their meeting named officers for the ensuing year as follows: President, J. A. Strain; vice president, W. T. Bell; superintendent and manager, H. F. Jones; treasurer, C. E. David; secretary, A. H. Chastain.

Among other improvements being made in their facilities, the mills have recently placed their order for

a new low pressure 350 horse power engine, which will double the present power capacity.

Textile School Opened With Record Classes.

Philadelphia.—On Monday the Philadelphia Textile School began its 36th term with the largest classes in its history. The freshman class alone numbers around 100 this season, an increase of approximately 50 per cent over previous years, and other classes are proportionately larger with the result that the facilities of the school will be taxed to the utmost.

Entrance requirements this year have been raised and candidates for admission to the diploma courses were required to present a diploma or certificate of graduation from an accredited high school having a four year course of study, or from a recognized academy of equal rank, or offer certificates of 14 college entrance units as defined by the National Conference Committee of Standards of Colleges and Secondary Schools. This change brought the school's entrance requirements to the level required by colleges throughout the country and as the result, officials say, they have had such an influx of desirable applicants that it has been virtually impossible to handle them.

Comment is especially made upon the high type of men to be found in this year's freshman class. The school, as the result of its splendid work, has acquired a world-wide reputation. Additional laurels were

(Continued on page 26.)

LEATHER "ARROW" BELTING

MANUFACTURED BY

Cotton States Belting & Supply Company

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Built Up To a Standard----Not Down To a Price

IT SELLS BECAUSE IT SATISFIES

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IDEAL POWER TRANSMISSION

Standard Pressed Steel Company
Philadelphia, Pa.

"ARROW" BELTING
Selling Agent

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Metropolitan Tower, NEW YORK

COTTON STATES BELTING & SUPPLY CO., Atlanta, Ga.

A High Authority

On Perfect Sanitation

If any one man in America is better qualified to speak with authority on the subject of plumbing and the effectual maintenance of perfect sanitation by up-to-date methods, it is the plumber. Years ago the plumber recognized and proved his case that the nearest approach to nature's own forces for securing the health and contentment of a community was the one best way. The world has accepted his idea. Today the best informed people accept no substitutes for the proved effectiveness of modern sanitation. They take no risks with surface systems as a rule; for in the course of a few years the system has to be installed again, and the second cost may be greater than the first. The secret of sanitation is to let nature do the work assisting her with recognized methods of hygiene and cleanliness.

This is exactly what the plumber has been doing all these years. During this time he has reduced his methods of assisting nature to an exact science. He has proved the soundness and practicability of his methods by the wonderful success he has achieved in plants all over the country. And now we have the perfect sanitary system for which there is no substitute.

This perfect system eliminates all risk of disease arising from soil pollution and the accumulation of waste. And that is the main thing we are after. The flowing water sweeping every bit of accumulation before it and depositing it far from the scene of its source is natural, and makes for perfect sanitation up to the top notch of efficiency. No chemical composition can substitute for the perfect natural ways of nature for uprooting the evils of an unsanitary place.

Perfect sanitation in cities, towns, and manufacturing plants has been a controlling power for health, energy and efficiency since its inception.

The crude systems came first; then as we developed our resources

the old systems disappeared and more modern utilities were demanded. This was but the logical outcome of our industrial development.

The dawn of a still newer era is here in which perfect sanitation has reached its highest development, and is meeting the needs of the time in a compelling way.

Perfect sanitation—no substitute—is being resorted to in every condition of industrialism for results which are known and proved.

In this way you make use of every scientific help—many of which are impossible in any other system—for the preservation of the health and increased contentment of your employees and the steady growth of your profits.

You realize that when your employees go to their tasks feeling fit that they will accomplish twice as much because they are mentally and physically stronger where the privileges of sanitary appliances, such as baths, fountains, sewers, are at their disposal. There is no mental friction over losing time going out of the way for water or for the lack of a bath.

Perfect sanitation, remarkable because it can't be approached, is the culmination of many years of effort of great thinkers—leading exponents of nature's methods, rightly assisted. The man who can prove the effectiveness of the only one way is your local plumber. He places the results of his life work at your disposal so that you, too, may prove how successful perfect sanitation is as applied to your own plant.

Consult him today. Beware of any others offering "just as good."

SOUTHERN STATES SUPPLY CO.
Columbia, S. C.

THE CAHILL IRON WORKS
Chattanooga, Tenn.

THE LOWRY COMPANY
Atlanta, Ga.

VIRGINIA-CAROLINA SUPPLY CO.
Richmond and Norfolk, Va.

JOSEPH A. VOGEL CO.
Frost-Proof Closets
Wilmington, Del.

Will Need 4,000,000 Bales More.

Representative Heflin, of Alabama, who recently addressed the convention of the American Cotton Association, in discussing the world's cotton needs, says:

"I attended and addressed the cotton convention at New Orleans. It was the most earnest and enthusiastic of all the cotton conventions that I have ever attended. Farmers, merchants, and bankers were of one mind in the purpose to see to it that this cotton crop is not sold until the price offered will yield a fair profit. I did not see a single delegate who believed that the present crop would be less than 11,000,000 bales.

"I reminded the convention that the world had consumed more American cotton this year than last year, and that the world had already consumed 1,147,867 bales more of American cotton than the United States produced in 1918. According to Government figures, of cotton exported and consumed in the United States up to September 1, and my estimate, based on those figures, of cotton exported and consumed for the first half of September, we had exported up to September 15, 1919, 6,126,544 bales and consumed in the

United States 6,521,323 bales, making a total of 12,647,867 bales, 1,147,867 bales more than the American cotton crop of 1918.

"The Government's figures show that there were 3,020,332 bales of cotton on hand August 31, 1918. This amount includes linters and all of the low grade unspinnable stuff held by exchanges and bears speculators from one year to another. The 'carry-over' from this source is estimated to be about 500,000 bales. Take this amount from 3,020,332 and you have 2,520,332 bales left. Take from this amount the 're-packs' of 150,000 bales which have already been accounted for in the Government's report, and you have left 2,370,332 bales.

"Now, then, with Germany and Austria consuming none of the American cotton crop of 1918, foreign spinners and the spinners of the United States have consumed 12,647,867 bales of American cotton. Add the amount left over September 15 of 1,223,455 to this year's crop, and say 11,000,000 bales, and you have 12,223,455 bales to supply the world for 12 months to come. This amount is 424,412 bales less than was required to supply the demand last year. Add to this amount 3,000,000 bales to be consumed by Ger-

EXPERT COTTON MILL PLUMBERS

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Atlanta, Rome and Columbus, Ga.

PNEUMATIC WATER SYSTEMS

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COTTON MILL PLUMBING AND HEATING
ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY FURNISHED
SALISBURY, N. C.

Belcher Heating and Plumbing Co., Inc.

Special Cotton Mill Plumbers and Steam Fitters
ATLANTA, GA.
LET US ESTIMATE ON YOUR WORK

STEPHENSON CO.

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ATLANTA, GA.

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SPECIAL COTTON MILL PLUMBING AND HEATING
ASK FOR ESTIMATES
GREENVILLE, S. C.

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Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Water Closets, Sinks, Boilers, Pipe and Fittings
Low Pressure Steam and Hot Water Heating Boilers and Radiators

many and Austria for the next 12 months and you have a shortage of 3,424,412 bales.

"So the demand for American cotton for the next 12 months will be for at least 4,000,000 bales more than we can supply. The peace treaty will be out of the way early in October and then arrangements will be made to finance the cotton required for Germany and Austria."

Wants Cotton Mills to Export Via Charleston.

Charleston, S. C.—Matthew Hale, president of the South Atlantic Maritime Corporation, in a recent address before the merchants of Charleston, in behalf of the South Atlantic Export Company, urged them to get the mill men of the States of North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida interested in shipping their mill products through Charleston for foreign ports. He said that the South Atlantic Maritime Corporation had secured the ships for export trade, but now that it was necessary for the four States interested—North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida—to organize an export company for the purpose of getting the goods to ship. Charleston's quota in this proposed organization is \$10,000. J. Ross Hanahan, president of the Chamber of Commerce, has named committees to go out and solicit this amount of the business men of the city. Mr. Hale told how other cities inland were subscribing their quotas right along.

In urging the Charleston men to organize and go after business, Mr. Hale declared that he had found no one more interested than the cotton mill presidents in North Carolina and the upper part of South Carolina. In Spartanburg and Greenville counties, in the upper part of this State, are scores of big cotton mills, some of them the largest in the United States. These mills are sending their goods to New York for export shipment. Mr. Hale told the Charlestonians they had every advantage to offer, and that he believed they could get the mill men to ship through this port. He said that Benjamin Gossett, of Anderson, S. C., one of the most prominent mill presidents in the South, was greatly interested in the proposed export company. This export company is being organized at a rapid rate. Atlanta, for instance, subscribed her quota of \$25,000 in a few minutes. Savannah did the same. The cities of the four States interested in the South Atlantic Maritime Corporation will be members in the South Atlantic Export Company, which concern will co-operate with the former. The first is to handle the shipping end, the second to get the goods to the port cities for export.

Restraining Order in Case of Spray Cotton Mills is Continued.

Winston-Salem, N. C.—Judge McElroy in the Superior Court here continued the mandatory restraining order in the case of Spray Cotton Mills vs. the Spray Water Power and Land Co., the Leaksville Cotton Mills, B. Frank Mebane and C. R. McIver, granted by Judge Finley at Asheville several days ago. The injunc-

tion demanded that the defendants refrain from further erection of fences and interference with appliances used by the plaintiff company in the operation of its mills. The plaintiff claims that the appliances referred to were placed on the lands of the defendants with permission, and that the right to continue has been acquired by long use and with the acquiescence of the

defendant. A motion was also made to establish the injunction for the reason that the process have not been properly served by consent all matters were continued to be heard September 26.

Representing the plaintiff are Rollins and Martin, of Asheville; Manley Hendren and Womble, of this city; Ivey and Trotter, of Spray; J. W. Sharpe and J. R. Joyce, of Reids-

ville.

The defendants are represented by King and Kimball, and Brooks, Sapp and Kelly, of Greensboro, S. Porter Graves and Son, of Mt. Airy, P. W. Glidewell, of Wentworth, and C. O. McMichael, of this city.

A strong man may sit down in the house till he smothers the most patient family love.

The Attractive Mill Village

is an important factor in securing labor.

THE tendency of the times is toward beauty—and it is universal. Formerly it was characteristic of the wealthy. Now it has found its way into the homes of all classes. The attractiveness of the home, its surroundings and the village as a whole, will play an important part in your labor problems of the future.

The interest of the mill demands *lasting qualities* in the construction of homes for its operatives.

Human nature demands *convenience* of arrangement.

Comfort is the inherent right of every human being.

Strictest *economy* at a time of high costs is highly essential in all construction.

All These—Beauty, Durability, Convenience, Comfort, Economy

are the principal features of

QUICKBILT BUNGALOWS

Snug, attractive, well-planned, artistic, roomy little bungalows especially designed for attractive, industrial villages.

Built after the practical, thoroughly-proven Patented Garner Locking System, by which all sleepers, joists, panels, plates, rafters, etc., lock securely into each other, forming a type of substantial home that cannot easily be damaged and which will neither give, bend, crack, pucker nor warp, even under the greatest strain. Especially designed for the homes of bosses or operatives. The doubly secure process of erection warrants comfort, even in extremes of hot or cold weather.

QUICKBILT Bungalows are the most economical homes possible. They are made in large quantities according to patented methods in a systematic manner by a plant which covers the entire operation from the forest to the finished house. As a result with every short cut to perfection and economy afforded the cost of manufacture is cut in half and all extra middle-men's profits and commissions are avoided. They are sold direct to you from the forest.

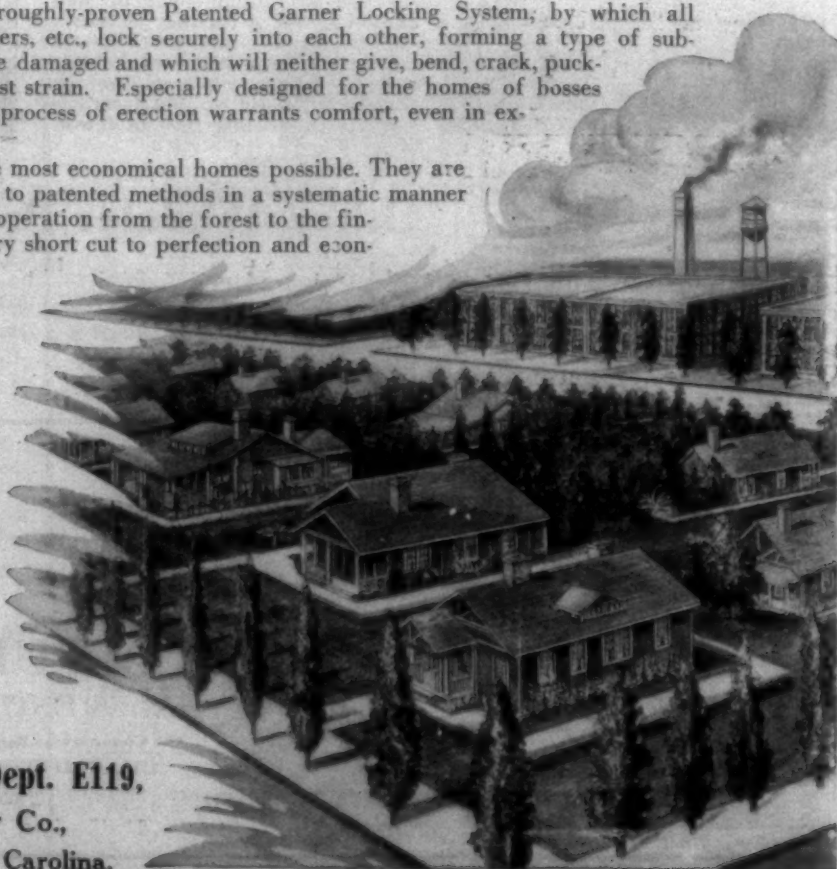
Arriving already built with nothing left but the erection, the labor usually necessary for construction is reduced to a minimum. There will be no piles of waste lumber left. Every waste in material, time, labor and money is avoided.

The Most Logical, Modern, Practical, Economical Method of Home Building.

For fuller explanation address

QUICKBILT Bungalow Dept. E119,

**A. C. Tuxbury Lumber Co.,
Charleston, S. C. South Carolina.**



Plan to Settle Financial Affairs of White Cotton Mills.

J. H. Mayes, of Charlotte, receiver for the White Cotton Mills Company of Magnolia, Miss., has sent a letter to the unsecured creditors of the company in which he outlines a plan for settling the affairs of the company.

The letter points out that the receiver has been operating the mills at a profit since June, 1919, and has made considerable improvements to put the mills in salable condition, including repairing the houses and buildings in the mill village. In addition, the receiver has paid accrued interest on \$40,000 outstanding first mortgage bonds to July 1, 1919.

In order that the unsecured creditors may be paid, the receiver plans to ask the court to sell the mill plant for a price sufficient to pay the creditors. This plan involves the necessity of the unsecured creditors taking first preferred stock for the face of their debts, bearing 5 per cent interest annually, to be retired in 5 years, but the mills would have the privilege of retiring any or all of it at any dividend period, and would most likely retire it on the basis of 20 per cent annually.

This preferred stock would prime the common stock on the net income of the mills as to dividends, and in the event of dissolution, the common and preferred stockholders would share and share alike in the assets. Both preferred and common stock will be subject to the present outstanding \$40,000 first mortgage bonds.

Should the management of the

mills by the common stockholders fail to pay the dividends on this preferred stock, then the preferred stockholders will have the right to vote the dividends and would have the same rights and privileges as the common stockholders, until such time as the dividend was paid, when the management of the mill will again be the common stockholders.

This plan, the receiver thinks, can be put into operation within 30 days after acceptance by unsecured creditors.

Sanitary Engineering Company's New Plant in Operation.

The Sanitary Engineering Company have acquired a factory site with adequate side track facilities, etc., for the manufacture of their sanitary septic tank products at the site which was formerly Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C. Their plant is now in operation with a capacity of 40 complete septic tank sewage disposal outfits per day.

The Sanitary Engineering Company, after an experience covering practically four years in the installation of individual septic tank closet outfits for the home which is not equipped with the regular city plumbing, have made many improvements in their outfit. The capacity of the outfit has been increased from 86 gallons to 230 gallons and in their new design they have incorporated certain non-stopable features which will make these outfits more efficient and practical in every way.

The Sanitary Engineering Company has been re-organized with re-

spect to its offices and personnel. Mr. W. E. Thomas, member American Society of Civil Engineers, is president and treasurer. Mr. Warren H. Booker, member American Public Health Association and formerly State sanitary engineer for the State of North Carolina, is secretary and chief engineer. Mr. Walter L. Furr, formerly engineer for the Cannon Manufacturing Company, is construction engineer.

Wateree Electric Plant Turns Wheels.

The Southern Power Company furnishing the greater portion of electric current used by the mills in this section have announced the completion of the Wateree station, the largest of the several hydro-electric plants owned by this company.

The Wateree station, located on the Wateree river, seven miles from Camden, S. C., has a maximum installation of 100,000 horse power, composed of five units of 20,000 horse power each.

While the dam across the river was not quite completed, the last notch was filled and water rose to the point to turn machinery Saturday.

The work of construction was begun two and a half years ago.

The power developed by the Wateree plant will be transmitted into the general electric power system of the company over a transmission line which already reaches the new plant. This line was used in transmitting power to the Wateree station for use in the building of the

plant there. Now the same line will be used in transmission of power from the new plant into the "general circuit," as the layman might call it.

The plans for the Wateree plant, like the other hydro-electric plants of the company, were drafted in the office of Vice President Lee, who is the chief engineer of the company. It was built on contract.

The lake formed by the backing of water above the dam is 28 miles long, it is said.

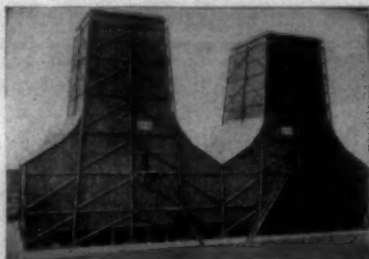
Cocker Machine & Foundry Company Issues Catalog.

A handsome new catalog has just been issued by Cocker Machine & Foundry Company, of Gastonia, N. C. The book is well gotten up and contains interesting descriptions and illustrations of their products which include warping and beaming machinery and warp dyeing and sizing machinery.

New Cotton Mill for Spartanburg County.

Spartanburg, S. C.—Announcement was made Monday of the organization of a new cotton mill for Spartanburg county. The new enterprise will be capitalized at between \$200,000 and \$300,000, and subscriptions to the stock are now being taken.

The mill will be known as the Gramling Mills. It will be located at Gramling, about 14 miles northwest of the city of Spartanburg. Electric power will be used in the operation. A feature of the enterprise is the fact that the site is so large



WHEELER-BALCKE COOLING TOWERS
NATURAL DRAFT TYPE

Are made of wood, the outer frame being of long leaf yellow pine; the sheathing and filling being of high grade cypress. A chimney creates a strong natural draft which draws the air through the water-cooling system, with a minimum loss by friction. Bulletin No. 109 describes and illustrates this type of tower.



WHEELER-BARNARD COOLING TOWERS
FORCED DRAFT TYPE

Adapted for cooling condensing water where space is limited. These towers are built up of steel plates, and the cooling surface, over which the water falls in thin films, is composed of woven wire mats. Specially designed efficient fans force the air up between the mats. The physics of water cooling and the Wheeler-Barnard Tower are covered in Bulletin No. 104.

Other Wheeler Products Include:

Wheeler Admiralty Surface Condensers
Wheeler Rectangular Jet Condensers
Wheeler Vertical Jet Condensers
Wheeler Barometric Condensers
Wheeler-Volz Combined Condensers and Feed-Water Heaters
Wheeler Rotative Dry Vacuum Pumps
Wheeler-Edwards Patent Suction-Valveless Air Pumps

Wheeler Centrifugal Pumps
Wheeler Vertical Engines
Wheeler-Barnard Forced Draft Cooling Towers
Wheeler-Balcke Natural Draft Cooling Towers
Wheeler Feed-Water Heaters
Wheeler Vacuum Pans and Multiple Effects
Wheeler Exhaust Relief Valves
Wheeler Improved Re-Heaters and Receivers
Wheeler Improved Packing for Condensers

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Triplex and Deep Well Pumps
Rumsey Pump Co.
Seneca Falls, N. Y.

Fans and Blowers
Ilg Electric Ventilating Co.
Chicago, Ill.

that each resident in the mill community will be allowed a lot sufficient in size to afford a large garden.

H. W. Kirby, president of the mill, is now in New England purchasing the machinery.

Appoint Traffic Expert.

The appointment of George W. Forrester, of Atlanta, Ga., as manager of the Traffic Committee of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association has been announced in the following letter sent to the members of the organization:

"It is with satisfaction that your Association advises that Mr. Geo. W. Forrester, of Atlanta, Ga., probably the best known and ablest traffic expert in the South, has been secured by our Traffic Committee, of which Capt. E. A. Smyth of Greenville, S. C., is chairman, to act as manager for the committee, handling all general problems relating to rates and transportation difficulties affecting our mills.

"This connection does not mean that Mr. Forrester will handle individual matters (such as checking up freight bills, special rates touching strictly local cases, etc.), but only general cases wherein the larger and more important problems are involved. Mr. Forrester will advise with and act for our Traffic Committee and thus will serve our entire association in the many problems now presenting.

"Mr. Forrester represents a large number of individual mills but under special contracts. His connection with the Traffic Committee of our American association is for the purpose of touching the larger and more vital questions affecting the industry in the South generally."

Will Supply Asbestos to Textile Mills.

Charlotte has been selected as Southeastern headquarters for the General Equipment Company, recently organized, and offices have been opened in room 1217, Realty Building. C. W. Allison, who has been traveling out of Charlotte for a number of years, is vice president and manager of the new company and will have charge of the Charlotte office.

The new company, which is the Southern representative of the Ehret Magnesia Company, of Valley Forge, Pa., one of the largest plants in the country devoted to the manufacture of magnesia and asbestos steam pipe covering, will sell equipment for power plants and textile mills.

A force of experts will be maintained and the company expects to do a contract business, insulating power plants in all the South Atlantic States.

Charlotte men have organized the new company, several of the city's most prominent men being connected with it.

Plan Revaluation of Cotton Mill Property.

Raleigh, N. C.—Representatives of cotton mills in the State were in conference last week with the tax commission in regard to the work of revaluation of cotton mill prop-

erty. The commission has announced that it will secure the services of expert appraisers in the work of getting at the new values of industrial plants of all kinds of North Carolina, and will also call in the volunteer services of representatives of the big industrial enterprises of the State before final figures are placed on these plants.

This policy is being followed because it is believed it will be fairer to both the industries and to the public, since it is impossible for the tax assessors in the various counties to get expert information which will enable them to judge values of industrial plants with the same accuracy that they can determine the real values of personal property and real estate. The cotton mill men who are here for the conference with the commission are going over the details of this work with a view of getting at the real value of the mills engaged in cotton manufacture in North Carolina.

The third of the series of meetings of the district supervisors will be held some time in the near future, and at that time confidential reports will be received on the progress of the work in the State. The commission has called these meetings in order to make adjustments as the work progresses, in order to avoid any wholesale adjustments when the work is completed.

It is the hope of the commission that when the legislature meets next July it will be able to turn over to the legislature the completed figures of the revaluation work in such shape that there will be no question about the property values in North Carolina being equally high in all sections of the State. Where the commission has found, from these monthly reports, that any county assessor has made an effort to adjust his values in proportion to the value of some adjoining county, that assessor has been brought sharply up with the admonition that nothing less than the real value of property will be considered, no matter whether it is twice, three or even 10 times the value placed on it under the old system.

A. M. Carr Dies in New York.

Durham, N. C.—A. Marvin Carr, second son of Gen. Julian S. Carr and for the past several years first vice president and sales manager for the Durham Hosiery Mills, died Sunday at New York Hospital, New York. His father and oldest brother, J. S. Carr, Jr., were at his bedside when the end came.

Mr. Carr is survived by his wife and two children; his father, Gen. Julian S. Carr; two sisters, Mrs. H. C. Flower and Mrs. W. F. Patton, of Kansas City, Mo.; and by three brothers, J. S. Carr, Jr., C. M. Carr and A. S. Carr.

Clover Cotton Manufacturing Company Sold.

The Clover Cotton Manufacturing Company, at Clover, S. C., has been sold to K. S. Tanner of Rutherfordton, N. C., and associates. The purchase price was not made public. The mill is equipped with 24,000 spindles and makes combed yarns, 30s to 70s.

PAPER and PAPER SPECIALTIES

Wrapping Paper, Bags, Twines, Tissue, Towels, Toilet, Waterproof Case Lining Cone Wrapping Sealing Tape and Tape Machines, Drinking Cups, Cups Machines, Card Boards, Fibre and Corrugated Cases and all kinds of Paper for the Printing Trade.

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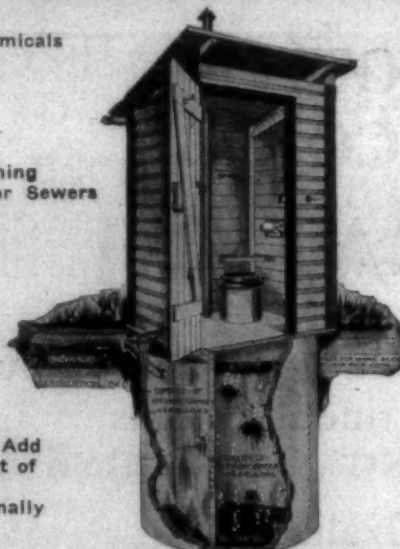
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No Chemicals Used

No Running Water or Sewers

Simply Add a Bucket of Water Occasionally



IMPORTANT
Saneco Septic Tank Closets are approved by the State Board of Health as fulfilling every requirement of the North Carolina Health Law effective October 1, 1919.



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—dependable Septic Tank Closets
"THE NEXT THING TO CITY PLUMBING"

OUTSTANDING FEATURES

Saneco Septic Tank Closets have extra large working capacity. They represent the latest development, in expensive and practical rural home sanitation. Made of reinforced concrete for permanence and water-proofed. They will not stop up and operate without offensive odor. Low in price, but high in efficiency and practically no cost for operation as tank requires only partial removal of sludge over a period of years. Meets all requirements of town, County, State and National.

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Circulating Tape Raw Stock Dyeing and Bleaching Machines. Revolving Cylinder Type Raw Stock Dyeing and Bleaching Machines. Revolving Cylinder Hosiery Dyeing Machines.

Delahunty Dyeing Machine Co.
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Dextrine and Gums
For SIZING and FINISHING
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Southern Representative
C. K. DAVIS, Newberry, S. C.

Speeder Hand Raps Unions.

The plea of the union labor organizer is that he is working to benefit the mill workers. A good many of the latter are fooled and tricked by the agitators, but here is one that sees things with both eyes open. Read the following interesting letter from an operative who speaks from personal experience.—Editor Textile Bulletin.

Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:

Will you allow a little space in your valuable paper for a speeder hand to express his opinion and also to give some facts regarding the present labor situation among cotton mill workers in the South.

Now to begin with, I will tell what a position I hold in the mill. I am a speeder hand with fair ability to run my job in the mill. I have a little education and I believe I have a fair amount of good sense. Though according to Marvin Ritch's assertion, the simple fact that I am a cotton mill worker places me in the most ignorant class of workers in the whole universe. He made the assertion that as a representative of the United Textile workers, he represented the most ignorant class of people he could find. That was a slam on all of us mill people, as Ritch's veracity is beyond all doubt. I have worked in cotton mills twenty years and have worked in quite a few mills in that time and I am surprised to see so many people falling for such stuff as Ritch, Dean, Graham and numerous other agitators are handing out. They don't want to benefit the poor mill worker. All they want is his dollar and to get him out of a job. I was in the courthouse in Lexington, N. C., some time ago, when Graham made his initial talk to the mill workers. He told them how successful his organization had been in carrying out their demands in Columbus, Ga., and at other places. He also told them what they could force the mill owners there to do if they PUT to the tune of a dollar and a half, which I admit a lot of them did. Graham said he was only a weaver. I suppose he was. But I can prove by one assertion he made he knows nothing at all about what is best for the mill workers of Lexington. The assertion was this. He said, "If you people of Lexington will line up and join the union, in less than six months you will have eight hours work, eight hours play, eight hours sleep, and eight dollars a day for all workers." Now, what did he mean. Did he mean that a sweeper would get as much pay as a weaver and that a roving man would get as much as a speeder hand. Now, was it ignorance on his part, or was he sincere. I venture to say that that system if put on in a cotton mill would not last 10 minutes for people with several years' experience will not work for what a sweeper will and Graham knows it, too. He just made the assertion to boost his collection. He also said the union way was the only way a mill could run in six months' time. Was that true?

I believe that most any of Ritch's ignorant class of people can see that these organizers are only after two things. The first and main thing

they are after is the dollar and then when that is all cleaned up they want another sucker. The history of the Textile Union in the South has been a proven failure. I will take the original Local 1124 of Columbus, Ga. That is or was the beginning of the agitation in the South. They had a total membership of 8,600 on February 3, 1919. That is the day Jack Thomas and Old Lady Kelleher pulled their strike in Columbus, Ga. The strike lasted 10 weeks and during that time there was riot, bloodshed and murder and every conceivable crime committed in Columbus. Jack Thomas, the president, demanded eight hours work, 10 hours pay, time and a half for over time and double time for holidays and Sundays. Graham says he got it and I say he did not. I was in Columbus all during the strike and heard several speeches made by Thomas, Miss Kelleher and also Dean, of Charlotte fame, and they advocated violence as how they should carry out their demands. The mills refused to parley with any of Thomas' committees and the most of them ran right on, so after 10 weeks of rioting and disorder Thomas called his little flock together at Skeeter Flat and they voted the strike off. Local 1124, in 10 weeks, dwindled from 8,600 to less than 400, counting negroes and all, as there were several hundred negro members of Local 1124. Now it will take the mill people of Columbus several years to get back to where they were. So I noticed in a recent paper where this same Jack Thomas has turned up in Macon, Ga., pulling the same stunts as he did in Columbus. I suppose Miss Kelleher and also Bill Odom are there too. Bill was Thomas' body guard and valet in Columbus.

Now, I am not against anything that is right and fair and beneficial for the mill workers, as I am one myself. But I am against anything that it can be plainly seen only accomplishes hunger and suffering to a community, not counting the moral effect it has on any community. I had better close as this will act as a starter, and I want it to be so more publicity will be given to Ritch's ignorant class of people can live in peace and he will have to get back to school and finish his law course.

"Speeder Hand."

Letter From Mrs. C. Enos Bean.

Millville, N. J., Sept. 16, 1919.

Dear Capt. Clark:

I am writing to tell you of the death of Mr. Bean. He died Friday, the 12th, at 10:30 a. m., after suffering for a year all but one day.

He was buried yesterday, the 15th, at 3 p. m., from my father's home, 29 McNeal street. He had the beautiful and impressive Episcopal service with the Rev. Dr. Kieffer and Rev. Beckett officiating—one giving responses where necessary. He also had "One Sweetly Solemn Thought" and "The Holy City" sung as solos as Mr. Bean requested same. We buried him here at Mt. Pleasant, as his first wife was buried at Dover, N. H., but he did not want to be buried down there. He has been such a patient sufferer. It was so irksome to one of his temperament

to have to sit idle and do nothing.

We came North five months ago and since that time he was never able to dress himself. He was ill, helpless in bed for the last twelve weeks, but always so optimistic, thinking he would soon be able to work. Friends have been so kind to him for he has never been without flowers since coming here five months ago. The floral tributes at funeral were many and beautiful, several nice ones being sent from the South. He was greatly beloved wherever he went, as he was at all times so good and kind.

He was born at Dover, October 22, 1855, and lived East until he was a young boy when his father took him West, and there Mr. Bean graduated from a college in Wisconsin. He came back east and decided to learn mill business, starting in the card room and going through the spinning. He married first in 1882 and went South as boss carder to Mississippi and Louisiana. He stayed South nine years and came back to the Berkshire Mfg. Co., Adams, Mass., and was boss carder at their mills for ten years. Then he went to be assistant superintendent of a large mill in New Bedford and afterwards at the Merrimack at Lowell. Then came here as superintendent of the large mill here. He left here in 1903 to go South and became agent for the Lawrenceville, Ga., Mills. He coming back to Millville to claim me as his bride January, 1904. Then we went to Tennille, Belmont, Drayton, Cumberland, Pomona and Rex. I tell you all this but you can use what you wish. The only thing is I like things straight if it is little or much. Mr. Bean was always so eager for the Bulletin and I was always as glad to read it to him for his eyesight failed him soon after coming here, owing to the wasting condition of his head, as he had Bright's diseases.

You can continue to send the paper here as I believe the subscription is out July, 1920. I am always glad to read it and if you have an edition of July Directory wish you would send same as we did not get one in January.

Elizabeth Bean.

The Shuttle Prospering.

We are pleased to learn that Mrs. Ethel Thomas, editor of The Shuttle, published in LaGrange, Ga., is getting along nicely with her paper, which is a splendid publication, devoted to the interest of the mill people all over the south, and not merely for the Callaway mills, as some had thought. Her mailing list shows a large circulation in several states.

"You say you've worn that hat for two years?"

"Yes, sir, and it looks all right still. Twice I've had it cleaned and once I exchanged it in a restaurant for one that was entirely new."

Don't Let Them Say "Goodbye"

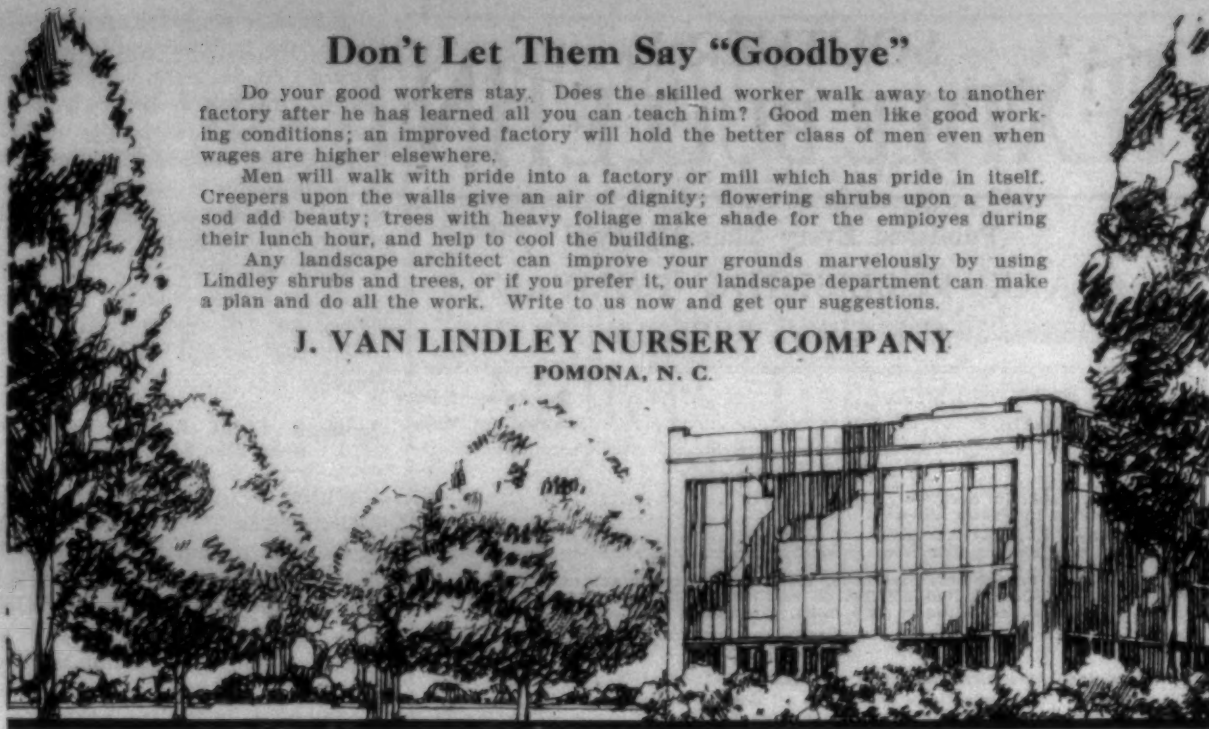
Do your good workers stay. Does the skilled worker walk away to another factory after he has learned all you can teach him? Good men like good working conditions; an improved factory will hold the better class of men even when wages are higher elsewhere.

Men will walk with pride into a factory or mill which has pride in itself. Creepers upon the walls give an air of dignity; flowering shrubs upon a heavy sod add beauty; trees with heavy foliage make shade for the employes during their lunch hour, and help to cool the building.

Any landscape architect can improve your grounds marvelously by using Lindley shrubs and trees, or if you prefer it, our landscape department can make a plan and do all the work. Write to us now and get our suggestions.

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POMONA, N. C.



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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1919

Former Attorney Held for Inciting Riot.

The Charlotte attorney who has for several months been making his living by organizing labor unions among cotton mill employees, has been arrested for inciting riot and after a preliminary trial bound over for trial by a higher court.

Few mills have paid better wages or done more for their operatives than those of Albemarle, N. C., but this attorney stirred the mill operatives of Albemarle through misrepresentations until they struck and closed down the mills in which they earned their living.

Becoming tired of remaining in idleness and feeling the need of their pay envelopes the operatives were about to return to work when this lawyer rushed to Albemarle and made a violent speech which was followed by disorders which resulted in the shooting of the sheriff and one of the strikers.

The attorney claims that he only advised the use of fists and rotten eggs but there are those who say that he advised them to use shotguns and told how his gang used shotguns to terrorize North Charlotte and thereby won their strike.

The courts will try him and decide upon his guilt or innocence and in the meantime he is trying to make capital out of his case by trying to become a hero.

It is our opinion that he does not even know himself what he said. He has the reputation of being irresponsible in his talk, but the State will hold him responsible if he caused the bloodshed at Albemarle.

The Passing of Enos Bean.

Elsewhere in this issue we are publishing a letter telling of the death of C. Enos Bean, who was for many years well known in the South as a mill superintendent, and we feel that we have lost one of our best and warmest friends.

Knowing Mr. Bean we feel that he would not object to our using an incident in his life to show others where mistakes may lead. When we first knew C. Enos Bean he was superintendent of one of the mills at Belmont, N. C., and was regarded as one of the ablest and most successful superintendents in the South. He played a large part in developing the wonderfully successful fine yarn industry at Belmont and his advice was widely sought.

He was offered many positions but declined them all until he finally yielded to a tempting offer of a higher salary from a South Carolina mill, where he found conditions over which he had no control and which prevented his success.

Moving from one mill to another with ill luck seeming to follow him, the superintendent who could at one time almost take his choice of the mills, later found it difficult to secure any satisfactory position. We worked hard to assist him because we liked him for his gameness and for the fact that he never showed any bitterness towards anyone no matter how bad he had been treated.

He finally secured the Rex Spinning Co. at Ranlo, N. C., and was making good when his slow but fatal illness set in.

C. Enos Bean was in our opinion one of the best fine yarn manufacturers that has ever been in the south. He was in the right place and with the right people at Belmont, N. C., and his case should be a lesson to the superintendent who is always ready to change for a slightly higher salary.

When Mr. Bean came to tell us good-bye before leaving for the North we felt that his days were numbered, but had hoped for his recovery.

National Child Labor Committee Send Lies After Funds.

When the United States Supreme Court declared the Keating Child Labor Law unconstitutional it permitted children of 13 years of age to work in North Carolina cotton mills and those between 12 and 13 to work provided they could show a certificate that they had been to school for four months in the previous twelve months.

At the first meeting of the Legislature after that the cotton manufacturers asked for a law prohibiting the employment of any child under 14 years of age and that law went into effect on July 1st, 1919.

Aside from the repugnant feature of Federal control of state affairs the only difference between the Federal Child Labor Law and the North Carolina law is that the State law permits those of 14 years of age to work the full 55 hours per week whereas the Federal law limits the work of those between 14 and 16 years of age to 48 hours per week.

The National Child Labor Committee is fully aware of these facts, but they need money to support in comparative idleness a large organization and they could not get contributions if they told the truth.

"Your last contribution was \$5.00," says the last line of the letter and the question that they are asking between the lines is "What will be your next contribution?" In order to get the reader to loosen up they must insert in the letter one or two "sob stories" as the newspaper men call them.

The first is a picture of 6-year-old children working 11 hours per day in North Carolina cotton mills. It is a good "sob story" and the fact of it being absolutely false did not deter the writer of the letter because contributions were needed and any story that could loosen up the purse string of philanthropists was good enough for the Child Labor Committee.

The second "sob story" was about children making night lights at 6½ cents per hundred. There is no evidence that very young children were employed, that the work was injur-

ious or that the earnings were not good, but the statement was worded to carry a bad impression. The object was not to help the maker of "night lights" but to get money with which to pay salaries of Owen Lovejoy, Homer Folks and their associates.

The following are copies of the circular sent out by the National Child Labor Committee and of our letter offering to pay \$500.00 if they can prove their statements which we know to be false.

National Child Labor Committee Incorporated

105 East Twenty-Second Street,
New York, July 15, 1919.

My dear Friends:

Some weeks ago we sent you news for rejoicing about the child welfare program. More progress was added by other legislatures just closed. But we want you to know particularly about another endurance test that has also come.

The new Federal Child Labor Tax Law is declared unconstitutional by Federal District Court Judge Boyd in North Carolina. You will recall that through similar action against our first Federal law, North Carolina last year was enabled to work in her mills children from 6 years old up 11 hours a day. The U. S. Supreme Court has already upheld the taxing power of Congress. We have every confidence it will uphold this case. But it may mean another long legal fight.

Recently there was found in one of the big, dark tenements, little children making "night lights." They placed the ends of 1,000 little tapers into the sockets of 1,000 small disks; filling them into 15 boxes; folded and closed down the covers and numbered the boxes—all for 65 cents.

These little lights will obey the law of sending forth their rays. These little children are bound later to send forth the dark rays of just compensation to those who permitted this robbery of their sleep and playtime, their growing and learning time. For of such comes the spirit of dissatisfaction.

"There cannot be freedom without the education of men." For carrying out her ideals, and for her business future, America needs those who have attained the full stature and spirit of men and women.

There is no task or duty that history can lay upon America which America can not meet. It was approved in 1776, in 1861, in 1918. The power of the National Child Labor Committee, in pointing the way of duty toward the children, lies in the fact that through its membership it voices the aspiration of great numbers.

We are waiting for your answer.
Sincerely yours,
Josephine J. Eschenbrenner,
Membership Secretary.
Your last contribution was \$5.00.

The lady who received the letter happened to know that the statements were false and therefore for—
(Continued on Page 22.)

Personal News

Walter Griggs has been appointed second hand in filling spinning room No. 2, at Tallassee (Ala.) Mills.

W. E. Tisdale will be assistant superintendent of the Opelika Cotton Mills after October 1.

W. K. Moore, formerly vice-president, has been elected president of the Crown Cotton Mills, Dalton, Ga.

J. R. Burk, from Cannon Mills, York, S. C., is now overseer of weaving at the Gambrill Mills, Bessemer City, N. C.

J. L. Shattler, formerly overseer of weaving at Lockhart, S. C., is now overhauling at Baldwin Mill, Chester, S. C.

M. G. Gillam has accepted the position of second hand in carding at the Ensign Cotton Mill, Forsyth, Ga., succeeding Burl Dorton, resigned.

J. D. Strother, who was a second hand in the Shawmut (Ala.) Mills, becomes overseer of carding at Tallassee (Ala.) Mill No. 2.

Will Moore has been transferred from overseer of spinning to overseer of twisting at the Atherton Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

B. G. Stumberg, former overseer of No. 2 carding at Tallassee (Ala.) Mills, is now assistant superintendent of Shawmut (Ala.) Mills.

J. E. McAlister, who was second hand in carding at the Bedsprad Mill in Leaksville, N. C., has changed to a like position at Roanoke Rapids.

C. A. Mitchell from Spartanburg, S. C., has been made overseer of weaving at Royal Bag and Cotton Mills, Charleston, S. C.

R. F. Gardner, formerly with the Laboratory Mill, Lincolnton, N. C., is now overseer of carding and spinning at Long Shoals (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

L. C. Presley, who was overseer of spinning at Tallapoosa, Ga., has resigned to accept a position with the Georgia Railroad and Power Company in Atlanta.

J. P. Hartsoe, who has been superintendent of the Linden Mill at Davidson, N. C., is now master mechanic for the Delburg and Linden Mills.

J. J. Goins, formerly of Magnolia, Miss., has accepted the position of carding overseer in the Gambrill and Melville Mills at Bessemer City, N. C.

G. W. Hamilton, superintendent of the Crown Cotton Mills, Dalton, Ga., has been elected vice-president to succeed W. K. Moore, who was elected president.

D. B. Mahaffey, who has been overseer of spinning at Eureka Mill, Chester, S. C., is now overseer of carding and spinning at Belle Vue Manufacturing Company, Hillsboro, N. C.

Allen D. Keyser, of Pendleton, S. C., has been appointed Assistant in Textiles for the U. S. Tariff Commission and will take up his duties in Washington on October 1st.

L. B. Reid has resigned his position with the Florence Mills as overseer of spinning and has accepted a position with the Hamrick Mills, of Gaffney, S. C.

J. M. Blue, who has been for some time superintendent of the Delburg Mill at Davidson, N. C., has now been made superintendent of the Linden Mill also.

H. G. Smith has resigned position as overseer No. 1 and No. 2 weave room Clinchfield Mfg. Co., Marion, N. C., to accept similar position at Beaumont Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.

W. N. Wilson has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Johnston Manufacturing Company, Charlotte, N. C., to accept a similar position at the Atherton Mills of the same place.

Arthur J. Draper, former president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association and who recently sold controlling interest in Chadwick-Hoskins Mills, has been appointed on the State Reconstruction Board.

J. B. Moore has resigned his position at Opelika (Ala.) Cotton Mills to take charge of the Buffalo Manufacturing Company, Shelby, N. C. Mr. Moore was formerly superintendent of the Cleghorn Mills, Ruthersfordton, N. C.

Jessie Wolf has resigned position at Whitney Manufacturing Company, Whitney, S. C., as overseer of weaving, to accept position as overseer No. 1 and No. 2 weave room, Clinchfield Manufacturing Company, Marion, N. C.



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Says the Master Mechanic. The Greb Automatic Grip Puller is a One-Man Puller—Quick Acting, strong and simple in the extreme. May be locked in any desired position. **Ten Days' Trial.** If your jobber does not have them we will send you one. Try it ten days. If not satisfactory return to us and we will refund your money. We also make the Greb Rim Tool.

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Exclusively for—

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On a mutual plan not subject under any circumstances to the contingent liability of assessment. Your maximum cost is absolutely fixed.

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If your present liability insurance policy is not entirely satisfactory, write our

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Special Cone Belts
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200 Walnut St. Cincinnati, Ohio

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Rome, Ga.—Anchor Duck Mill will build addition and add 10,000 spindles with looms.

Anderson, S. C.—All the houses in the Anderson Cotton Mills village are being repainted.

Spindale, N. C.—The new addition to the Parsley-Tanner Hosiery Mill has been completed.

Cowpens, S. C.—The Cowpens Manufacturing Company will soon add 38 new Draper looms.

Madrid, Ala.—R. H. Smith and associates will organize \$60,000 company to build a yarn mill.

Fitzgerald, Ga.—The Fitzgerald Cotton Mills are making considerable improvements on their plant.

Gaffney, S. C.—The new addition to the Globe Manufacturing Company's building is nearly completed.

Charlotte, N. C.—The Barnhardt Manufacturing Company will add to their equipment a \$5,000 cotton pickery.

Lockhart, S. C.—The new \$30,000 school building here is almost completed and school will open September 29th.

Walhalla, S. C.—Keowee Yarn Co. has been incorporated with capital stock of \$80,000 by R. T. James and associates.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Wardlaw Hosiery Company is incorporated; \$100,000; J. A. Wardlaw, C. H. Huston, O. K. Wilcox.

Graysville, Tenn.—Richmond Hosiery Mills of Rossville, Ga., has plans for a 50x100 foot mill here, with 35x40 foot boiler and engine room.

Charlotte, N. C.—The Charlotte Waste Company has been incorporated with a capital of \$50,000 by W. H. Dawney and A. G. Coking, to do a cotton waste business.

Rockwell, N. C.—The Barringer Manufacturing Company will erect a 136x125 foot brick building for its recently announced addition of machinery; 3,192 spindles are to be installed.

Mayworth, N. C.—A handsome new school building which is to be modern and up-to-date in every respect is now under construction. It is hoped to have the building completed by January.

Kings Mountain, N. C.—The Sevier Cotton Mills have let contract to the Sanitary Engineering Company, Charlotte, N. C., for installation of 35 individual septic tank sewage disposal outfits at the operatives' homes in their village.

Laurel, Hill, N. C.—The Springfield Cotton Mills have retained E. S. Draper, land architect and city planner, to develop and complete plans for reworking of the old mill village.

Burlington, N. C.—The Carolina Mills have let contract to the Sanitary Engineering Company, Charlotte, N. C., for the installation of 40 individual septic tank sewage disposal outfits at the operatives' homes in their village.

Greenville, S. C.—The operatives of the Brandon Cotton Mills have organized and incorporated a bank which will be known as the Operatives Bank of the Brandon Mills. It proposes to work along co-operative lines.

Burlington, N. C.—The Alamance Mills have let contract to the Sanitary Engineering Company, Charlotte, N. C., for the installation of 25 individual septic tank sewage disposal outfits at the operatives' homes in their village.

LaGrange, Ga.—The Dunson Mills have retained E. S. Draper, land architect and city planner, Charlotte, N. C., and New York city, to make complete report and recommendations as to village improvement work.

Graham, N. C.—The L. Banks Holt Manufacturing Company have let contract to the Sanitary Engineering Company, Charlotte, N. C., for the installation of 94 individual septic tank sewage disposal outfits at the operatives' homes in their village.

Elon College, N. C.—The Holt-Gant & Holt Cotton Mfg. Co. have let contract to the Sanitary Engineering Company, Charlotte, N. C., for the installation of 63 individual septic tank sewage disposal outfits at the operatives' homes in their village.

Spencer, N. C.—M. A. Lomax, P. Stoudemire, and an official of a large cotton manufacturing company in North Carolina, whose name is withheld for the present, are to launch a new cotton mill here. It is understood that a charter will be applied for soon, pending which the capital stock is being placed.

Columbus, Ga.—The Bibb Manufacturing Company have retained E. S. Draper, land architect and city planner, Charlotte, N. C., and New York city, to supervise new village development at Columbus, Ga. The work of grading roads and laying out sites will be started immediately.

Bristol, Va.—Mr. Grey of Hendersonville, N. C., is soon to erect a hosiery mill here. It is to be 50x100 feet, two stories high and will have a capacity of 1,000 dozen hose a day. Electrically driven machinery will be used and there will be a dye-house and heating plant. The engineering work is in the hands of J. E. Sirrine.

West Point, Miss.—The Cardinal Mills are adding several cards and doubling machines and will manufacture in the future high grade 36s and 40s skeins, cones, warps and tubes, single and ply combed yarns from selected peeler cotton. Several new houses are being added to the village and a modern play ground equipped for the children.

Bynum, N. C.—The J. M. Odell Manufacturing Company is planning to erect three-story addition, 50x100 feet. In this will be installed 4,000 additional spindles which will be run by electricity generated by the company's own power. This will give the company a total of over 10,000 spindles, the product being 20s to 22s single hosiery yarns. The company recently increased its capital stock to \$275,000.

Salisbury, N. C.—Rowan Cotton Mills Company, recently organized with \$300,000 capital, has determined final details for a mill in accordance with suggestions of A. C. Lineberger, of Belmont, N. C., who is president. This company will build a 200x102 foot 10-inch mill structure and two 100x50 foot warehouses of brick construction, costing \$60,000. It will install 10,000 spindles with electric power drive and other machinery costing \$190,000, the daily capacity to be 5,000 pounds of yarn.

Fitzgerald, Ga.—The owners of the Fitzgerald Cotton Mills have sold their holdings to F. J. Jefferson, New York; George W. Summer, president of the Mollohon Mill, Newberry, S. C.; J. H. Mayes and W. R. McLendon, of this place. The controlling interest is held by Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Summer. The new owners will take charge on October first with the following officers: Geo. W. Summer, president; W. R. McLendon, vice president and assistant treasurer; F. W. Jefferson, treasurer; H. B. Beall, secretary; J. H. Mayes, general manager.

Canebrake Cotton Mills Sold.

The Canebrake Cotton Mills of Uniontown, Ala., has been purchased by J. R. Millar of the California Cotton Mills, Oakland, Cal., and is now being operated as the "New Canebrake Mills." E. E. Hendrix remains as general manager and F. E. Russell as superintendent.

Charlotte Men Buy Rhodes Mill.

The Rhodes Manufacturing Company's mill at Lincolnton has been

E. S. DRAPER
CHARLOTTE NORTH CAROLINA
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
AND CITY PLANNER
MILL VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT

CHARLOTTE
"Clean Quality"
BELTING
 (Clean Quality Clean Through)



Charlotte Leather Belting Company

Charlotte, North Carolina

sold to E. O. Anderson, cashier of the Independence Trust Company of Charlotte, and associates, through the stock and bond house of Hill, Clark and Company of this city.

This mill, it is stated, has 5,000 spindles and 100 looms on duck, and has been one of the most successful mills in the State. It has been owned by J. M. Rhodes and sons, D. P. and J. C. Rhodes. The price is said to have been around \$200,000.

The mills will be reorganized as the Anderson Mills, Inc., with E. O. Anderson as president, it is understood, Mr. Anderson retaining his position and residence in this city.

Park Yarn Mills Company Take Over Sevier Cotton Mill.

Leake Spencer, C. W. Johnson and associates of Charlotte have purchased the Sevier Mill at Kings same under the name of Park Yarn Mills Company. The authorized Mountain, N. C., and reorganized capital of the new company is \$750,000.

Mill Interests Buy Land Near Columbus.

Columbus, Ga.—Another evidence of the growth and development of Columbus is noted in a realty deal closed in which the Rhodes property—150 acres—recently purchased by R. E. Martin for the sum of \$100,000 was resold to Lem Hill for \$150,000, the former making a clear profit of fifty thousand in only a few weeks without having expended one cent on improving the place.

It is announced that the property was purchased for milling interests and that some big developments in the way of new mill news will be coming in in the next few days.

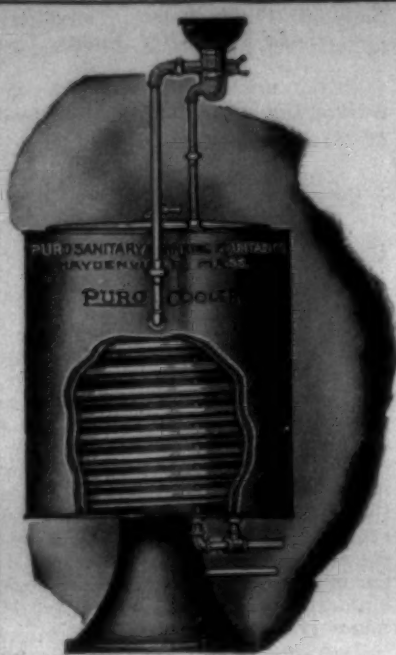
The tract of land is located near the Columbus plant of the Bibb Mills, where a contract was awarded for the construction of an annex a few weeks ago, which is to cost over one million dollars.—Atlanta Journal.

Community Mill Worker Victim of Wreck.

Great Falls, S. C.—Mrs. S. E. Belvin, nurse for the Republic Cotton Mills, was killed in an automobile accident Saturday afternoon about 5 o'clock on one of the residence streets of Great Falls. A feeling of

Want Rope Machine.

Wanted to buy one rope machine and former to match. Address M. N. C., care Southern Textile Bulletin.



Southern Agent
E. S. PLAYER, Greenville, S. C.

The late ex-President
Roosevelts' motto was
Be Prepared!

Anticipate your warm weather requirements and order

Puro Coolers

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DON'T DELAY.

40 Feet Coil Pipe—

Cover with locking device and rubber washer, making an air tight Tank—equipped with Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain

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Haydenville, Mass.

THE AMERICAN AUDIT COMPANY, New York City

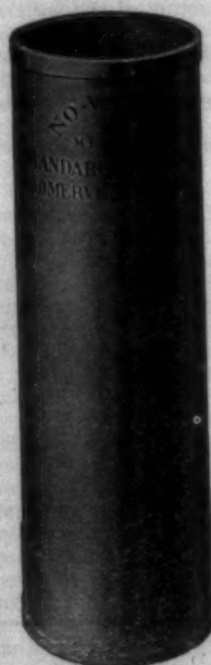
F. W. LAURENTZ, C. P. A., PRESIDENT

Our Reports of Audit and our Certificates of Condition and operations, are known and have weight in the financial centers of the world.

ATLANTA BRANCH

1013 Fourth National Bank Building
ATLANTA, GA.

C. B. BIDWELL, C. P. A., RESIDENT VICE PRESIDENT



THE "NO-WASTE" ROVING CAN

Made of Seamless Hard Fibre

Prevents Your Waste and Broken Ends

The "NO-WASTE" Seamless Roving cans have a reputation for quality and smoothness wherever roving cans are used. Practical experience has taught mill men in all sections of the country that ultimate economy can be achieved only with an equipment of "NO-WASTE" Seamless cans.

STANDARD FIBRE CO.

25 Miller Street

Somerville, Mass.

"LEATHEROID" SEAMLESS ROVING CANS



Cars, Boxes, Barrels and Superior Mill Receptacles sold by Southern Mill Supply Houses.

Write us direct for newest catalog.

ROGERS Fibre Co.

Leatheroid Sales Division

1824 Filbert Street

Philadelphia, Pa.

sadness prevailed over our entire town when the sad news was learned of the accident that crushed the life of Mrs. Belvin.

While Mrs. Belvin was making her round visiting the sick in her car, it appears that she evidently lost control of her car and it plunged over an eight-foot embankment, turning the car a complete somersault. When found a few minutes later she was pinned under the car with her head practically severed from her body.

Mrs. Belvin came here several months ago and accepted the position as nurse for the mills, and since her stay here has displayed remarkable efficiency as a nurse. She had won the friendship and high esteem of all who knew her.

Lockhart, S. C.—Twenty-six new houses are being added to the mill village.



DAVID BROWN CO.

SUCCESSORS TO
WELD BOBBIN AND SPOOL COMPANY

LAWRENCE, MASS., U.S.A.

MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH GRADE

Bobbins, Spools, & Shuttles

For Cotton, Woolen, Silk, Knitting and Carpet Mills

We make a specialty of
Hand Threading and Woolen Shuttles. Enamelled Bobbins and all kinds of Bobbins and Spools with Brass or Tin Re-Inforcements.

Write for quotations

THE CHOICE OF A HUMIDIFYING SYSTEM

must be one that for simplicity with great capacity and economy in maintenance produces uniformly such conditions that may be determined for the different requirements of the work. In the American Moistening Company's method of humidifying, all such requirements are GUARANTEED.

Our COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIERS
Our FAN TYPE and HIGH DUTY HUMIDIFIERS
Our VENTILATING Type of Humidifier (Taking fresh air into the room from outside)
Our ATOMIZERS or COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM
Our COMPRESSED AIR CLEANING SYSTEM

Our CONDITIONING ROOM EQUIPMENT
Our AUTOMATIC HUMIDITY CONTROL (Can be applied to systems already installed)
Our AUTOMATIC TEMPERATURE CONTROL
Are all STANDARDS of MODERN TEXTILE MILL EQUIPMENTS

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASS.

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. & Treas.

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

SOUTHERN OFFICE, Empire Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

IN COMB BOXES—ONE FILLING WITH



Lasts Six to Eight Weeks—Fluid Oil One Week

This cuts down the work of oiling and saves lubricant. NON-FLUID OIL also prevents heating of card boxes and reduces wear on cams.

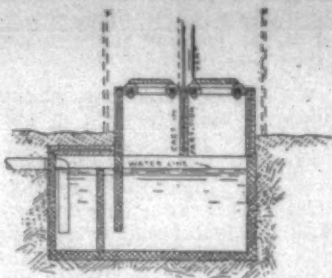
NON-FLUID OIL does not drip or spatter on to card clothing making it last one-third longer—and card clothing is pretty expensive just now.

Prove it for yourself—write for testing samples and descriptive matter.

NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY LUBRICANT CO.

165 Broadway, New York
Branches, Atlanta, Ga.; Charlotte, N. C.
Lewis W. Thomason, District Manager, Charlotte, N. C.

Standard Outfits are Constructed of Cement, doubly reinforced



Standard Sanitary Privy Outfit—Patented

Provides a clean, sanitary method of disposing of all raw sewage without odor, solves the dangerous fly and mosquito problem, and forever prevents your water supply from becoming contaminated. Without obligation on your part, we will be pleased to give you a demonstration. Drop us a line.

Standard Cement Construction Co., Wilmington, N. C.

THE SEWERAGE PROBLEM Solved!

for Mill Villages, Small Towns, Rural Homes and School Districts. This IMPROVED design is the most perfect adaptation of the principle originated by the United States Public Health Service, and known as the L. R. S. System. Cast in cylindrical form, with a partition that divides it into two compartments of scientific proportions, thus providing the two tank principle, but all in one piece. It answers every need, overcomes every objection and fulfills every wish.

CAROLINA SIZING & CHEMICAL COMPANY

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Manufacturers of O. K. PRODUCTS

O. K. TALLOW
SOLUBLE OILS

O. K. SIZING
TALC

GEORGE WITHERSPOON

B. & L. Bleachers Bluings

SHADE TO SUIT

Manufactured by

BOSSON & LANE

Works and Office

ATLANTIC, MASS.

MERROWING

Established 1838

FOR—

Stocking Welting
Toe Closing
Mock Seaming

Maximum Production
Minimum Cost of Upkeep
Unexcelled Quality of Work

THE MERROW MACHINE COMPANY

20 Laurel Street, Hartford, Conn.

National Child Labor Committee
Sends Lies After Funds.

(Continued from page 18.)

warded the letter to a friend instead of sending a contribution.

Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 16, 1919.
Mr. Felix Adler, Chairman,
Executive Committee,
National Child Labor Committee,
105 East 22nd St.,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

A copy of the circular letter sent out by your Membership Secretary on July 15th has been forwarded to me. It is with much regret that I notice the absolutely false statements made relative to the cotton mills in North Carolina. It states that on account of the Federal Child Labor Law having been declared unconstitutional the North Carolina mills were allowed to work children from 6 years old up for 11 hours per day.

I will appreciate very much your advising me on what basis you make this statement. The laws of North Carolina, which have been obeyed to a greater extent than many of the laws of this country, have for a number of years prohibited the employment of any child under the age of 12 years in cotton mills. The law also prohibited the employment of any child under 13 years of age until such child could show a certificate that he has been to school for four months during the previous twelve months.

At the last meeting of the legislature of North Carolina a law was passed prohibiting the employment of any child under 14 years of age in any cotton mill under any condition.

Your organization has full information relative to the laws of North Carolina and a statement that a child of six years old has been employed in the mills of North Carolina is absolutely false.

If you can show me any child of eight years old that was employed by any cotton mill in North Carolina any day for as much as 41 hours during the past two years, I will contribute \$500.00 to the National Child Labor Committee.

You have made the statement that children of 6 years of age and up have been employed in the cotton mills of North Carolina for as much as 41 hours per day and you now have the possibility of securing \$500.00 for your committee if you can substantiate that statement. The proposition is squarely before you; either admit that the statement that you sent out is absolutely false, as I know it to be, or else get a \$500.00 contribution to the National Child Labor Committee.

There is no State in the South today that will permit the employment of children under 14 years of age, and there has been none except North Carolina that has permitted the employment of one of 12 years of age for a number of years, and there is no reason why any such statement should be made by your membership secretary.

I will appreciate your sending me the addresses of your Board of Trustees as given upon your letterhead as I believe that there are

among them many men that will not permit false statements sent out on letterhead that carries their name. I trust that there will be no objection on your part to furnishing me these addresses.

I await your answer with much interest.

Your very truly,

David Clark.

Also Selling Mills in England.

The selling of cotton mills and the transfer of controlling interest does not appear to be confined to the South if we may judge from the following extract from the Manchester (Eng.) Guardian.

"Representatives of the Operative Cotton Spinners' Amalgamation and of the Cardroom Amalgamation are to hold a joint conference tomorrow to discuss the extraordinary number of transfers of cotton mills now taking place and the big prices that are being paid in connection with them.

"The sale of at least a dozen mills in the Oldham and Stockport areas has been reported during the last week, and the transfer of others is said to be under negotiation. The purchasers are variously described as 'local syndicates' and 'syndicates of capitalists with headquarters in London.' The prices which have been offered and which appear to have been accepted in most cases are from two to three times more than the face value of the shares. For the \$25 shares of a Droylsden company, for example, \$62 is being paid, for the \$15 shares of a Chaderton company \$37, and for the \$25 shares of a concern at Middleton Junction \$65. In some cases the purchasing figure is more than three times the value of the shares; and in one of them, where \$80 is named as to be given for each \$25 share, no more than \$2.50 has been paid up on each share and only \$1.25 of it by the shareholder. In few instances are the shares fully paid up.

"So far these financial operations have been confined to the spinning branch of the cotton industry, the occasional transfers of weaving sheds being quite normal. For the time being, at any rate, master spinners are reserving judgment upon them and the effect they are likely to have on the industry. The operatives, on the other hand, regard them with alarm, because they believe that sooner or later, they will have a serious effect on wages and may lead to more trouble. Their view is that although satisfactory dividends may be payable on the largely increased capital during the boom which is expected to continue for a year or two in consequence of the world shortage of cotton goods, matters will be very different when the great need is satisfied and Lancashire spinners and manufacturers have to face the intensified competition of other countries."

Buying Cotton Mills to Sell the Output.

For some time past selling agents for mills have been forced into an acceptance of the objectionable policy of buying mills in order to control

A. M. Law & Co.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.
BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other
Southern Securities.

SOUTHERN COTTON MILL STOCKS. For Week Ending September 23, 1919

	Bid.	Asked
Abbeville Cotton Mills.....	140	—
Alice Mills.....	225	—
American Spinning Co.....	260	—
Anderson Cotton Mills, com.	98	101
Anderson Cotton Mills, pfd....	100	—
Arcade Mills.....	115	—
Arcadia Mills.....	250	—
Aragon Mills.....	135	—
Arkwright Mills.....	200	—
Augusta Factory, Ga.....	—	50
Avondale Mills, Ala.....	250	300
Beaumont Mfg. Co.....	250	—
Belton Cotton Mills.....	200	210
Brogan Mills.....	175	—
Brandon Mills.....	—	—
Calhoun Mills, com.....	135	—
Calhoun Mills, preferred.....	100	—
Chesnee Mills.....	215	—
Chiquola Mills, common.....	145	—
Chiquola Mills, pfd.....	90	—
Clifton Mfg. Co.....	—	235
Clinton Cotton Mills.....	135	—
Courtenay Mfg. Co.....	175	200
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.....	180	185
D. E. Converse Co.....	175	185
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.....	130	—
Darlington Mfg. Co.....	125	—
Darlington Mills, N. C.....	200	—
Drayton Mills.....	122	126
Duncan Mills, common.....	120	125
Duncan Mills, pfd.....	97	100
Eagle & Phenix Mills, Ga.....	135	—
Easley Cotton Mills.....	310	—
Enoree Mills.....	110	—
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.....	82	—
Exposition Cotton Mills, aG.....	255	—
Gaffney Mfg. Co.....	145	152
Gainesville C. Mills, Ga., com.	145	150
Glenwood Mills.....	205	—
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co.....	120	—
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., pfd....	100	105
Gluck Mills.....	—	137
Graniteville Mfg. Co.....	110	—
Greenwood Cotton Mills.....	175	—
Grendel Mills.....	160	—
Grendel Mills, pfd.....	95	100
Hamrick Mills.....	200	225
Hartsville Cotton Mills.....	275	—
Henrietta Mills, N. C.....	225	—
Inman Mills.....	165	—
Inman Mills, pfd.....	100	—
Jackson Mills.....	200	—
Judson Mills.....	130	—
Judson Mills, preferred.....	100	—
King, John P. Mfg. Co., Ga.....	115	122
Lancaster Cotton Mills.....	200	—
Laurens Cotton Mills.....	175	—
Limestone Cotton Mills.....	200	225
Loray Mills, N. C., com.....	100	—
Loray Mills, N. C., 1st pfd....	150	—
Marion Mfg. Co., N. C.....	200	—
Marlboro Mills.....	155	165
Mills Mfg. Co.....	175	—
Molloy Mfg. Co.....	160	—
Monarch Mills.....	200	—
Newberry Cotton Mills.....	250	—
Ninety Six Mills.....	250	260
Noris Cotton Mills.....	150	—
Oconee Mills, com.....	125	—
Oconee Mills, pfd.....	—	100
Orr Cotton Mills.....	197	202
Pacolet Mfg. Co.....	235	290
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.....	100	—
Panola Mills.....	—	95
Pelzer Mfg. Co.....	225	250
Pickens Cotton Mills.....	200	—
Piedmont Cotton Mills.....	305	315
Poe, P. W. Mfg. Co.....	210	230
Poinsett Mills.....	135	145
Riverside Mills, com. (par \$12.50).....	—	24
Saxon Mills.....	210	—
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.....	80	—
Spartan Mills.....	250	265
Toxaway Mills, com (par \$25).....	30	—
Toxaway Mills, pfd.....	135	—
Tucapau Mills.....	350	—
Union-Buffalo Mills, com.....	18	—
Union-Buffalo Mills, 1st pfd.....	127	129
Union-Buffalo Mills, 2nd pfd.....	60	63
Victor-Monaghan Mills, 1st pfd.....	100	102
Victor-Monaghan Co., com.....	158	165
Victor-Monaghan Co., pfd.....	102	103 1/4
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.....	—	185
Warren Mfg. Co.....	100	—
Warren Mfg. Co., pfd.....	95	—
Watts Mills, com.....	—	66
Watts Mills, 1st pfd.....	—	96
Watts Mills, 2nd pfd.....	—	90
Whitney Mfg. Co.....	160	175
Williamston Mills.....	225	250
Woodruff Cotton Mills.....	155	175
Woodside Cotton Mills, com.....	—	200
Woodside Cotton Mills, pfd.....	100	—
Woodside Cotton Mills, g't'd.....	100	—
W. S. Gray Cotton Mills.....	300	—

the sale of their products. Mill stock brokers have seen opportunities to corner stocks and have been able to hand over the control of some corporations to the highest bidders.

To protect their own business some commission men have joined with their manufacturing friends in securing absolute control of properties they have represented and have even assisted in establishing. In some instances manufacturers have asked their commission agents to assist them in securing positive control of a majority of stock.

It has been contended in the commission trade for a long time that the only way commissions could be made secure would be to own the mills producing the goods from which the commissions come. But when this is conceded as a fact, it means that the commission man joins with the manufacturing of goods, and it is hard to make the merchandising and manufacturing of goods mix profitably over the long run of the years.

Those who object to the new plans say that a merchant must be only a merchant and thus be better able to tell a manufacturer just what a merchandising situation exists when he is asked for a mercantile opinion.—Journal of Commerce.

Texas Man Deplores North Carolina Disorders.

Southern Textile Bulletin,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sirs:

I am only an occasional reader of the Bulletin, but nevertheless I am going to take the privilege of offering some comment. The labor situation has of late been a very delicate and trying proposition, not from any necessary cause, but in spite of that. Editor Clark, through the columns of the Bulletin, has advocated a sound, logical doctrine from the very start, and had the parties who have participated in the bringing about of the recent disorders around Charlotte and other North Carolina towns heeded the friendly advice much suffering would have been spared them, and several persons who are now beyond the call of the labor agitator would most likely be living today.

North Carolina stands out prominently in history as having done her full duty from the colonial times on up to the present. Her part was performed faithfully in the war for freedom and all the wars since, and her laws are sufficient for any occasion that might arise in the disturbance of the peace. Or any other wrongs against the State, or against individuals, therefore the recent disturbance being permitted to continue indefinitely could not be due to the lack of proper laws, nor dormant citizenship, but solely to the lack of moral courage and executive capacity of those officials whose duty it was to enforce them. The writer has spent some very pleasant days in North Carolina and was surprised to learn of those people usually so reliable in their actions to allow themselves to be hoodwinked and hornswoogled in such a way.

Yours very truly,



THAT'S WHY MY MEN ARE LOYAL

—“I’ve made those colony houses fit to live in. You can’t expect men and women to live in the midst of conditions that you wouldn’t tolerate for yourself or your family. The Kaustine Installation has meant money in my pocket. My workers are healthy and contented and render far better service than before I installed Kaustine.

“For a time I was facing a serious problem. Men came and went away to better surroundings. My big labor turnover was costing high, and production was falling below standard.

“But the houses had no sewer connections and I didn’t know what I was going to do.”

Kaustine Toilet System

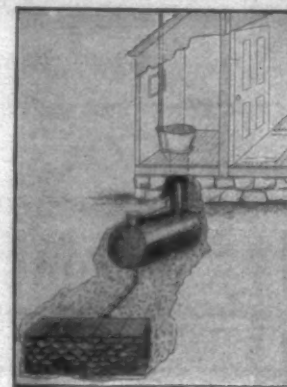
solved the problem and were my best investment. They require no water or sewer connection. Based on principles advocated by health authorities. Dispose of sewage immediately after discharge from body. Kaustine, a powerful chemical solvent and germicide, insures sanitation. After disinfection in enameled Armco Iron Tank, which renders the sewage odorless and harmless, the waste is flushed into leaching pool. The entire system is ventilated thoroughly by strong air currents. The tank and all metal parts are manufactured of Armco (the pure) iron and especially treated. Give your employees city conveniences.

Easily Installed at Low Cost

Write us, we can tell you how best to solve the problem in your district. The Kaustine catalog will be a revelation to you.

Kaustine Co., Inc.

Charlotte, N. C. Buffalo, N. Y.



Fire Without Having A Cleaning Period Or



For Use with Either Natural, Induced or Forced Draft
FOR DETAILED INFORMATION WRITE

THOMAS GRATE BAR COMPANY
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

MONTGOMERY & CRAWFORD

SPARTANBURG, S. C.

Textile SUPPLIES Electrical

HARDWARE

MACHINERY



Standard
Size of the South

The higher the cost of labor, and the higher the cost of raw materials, the more essential it becomes to have the Slasher-Room on an efficient basis. We cheerfully furnish to all interested our Slasher Efficiency Test Blanks.

THE SEYDEL MFG. COMPANY

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Sizings

Softeners

Finishings

Agents,

S. C. Thomas and C. C. Clark
Spartanburg, S. C.



**GARLAND
LOOM
HARNESSES**

GARLAND MFG. CO.
SACO, MAINE

St. Onge Adjustable Grid Bar

Removes 25% more dirt without loss of stock
Plain bars or pin bars furnished

BROWN-ST. ONGE COMPANY

Providence, R. I.

A. ST. ONGE, President

Charlotte, N. C.

ATLANTIC BLACKS

Our list of Sulphur Blacks now includes:

ATLANTIC BLACK B EXTRA, a Jet Black of unequalled shade and intensity, especially suited for dyeing hosiery, skeins and warps. This mark has comprised our chief production to date.

ATLANTIC BLACK G EXTRA, a Greenish Black, particularly suited for warps in union fabrics to be cross-dyed.

ATLANTIC BLACK R EXTRA, a Reddish Black, recommended for dyeing raw stock, where covering power, and not shade, is the chief consideration.

All the above Blacks possess the unrivalled "ATLANTIC QUALITY."

ATLANTIC DYESTUFF CO.

Works: BURRAGE, Mass

SALES OFFICES:

PHILADELPHIA
1530 Real Est. Trust Bld.
CHARLOTTE
706 Com. Nat. Bank Bld.

BOSTON
88 Ames Bldg.
CHICAGO
227 W. Randolph St.

NEW YORK
230 West 13th St.
PROVIDENCE
334 Westminster St.

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TRADE MARK
BARBER - COLMAN COMPANY
BOSTON, MASS. MAIN OFFICE AND FACTORY ROCKFORD, ILL. GREENVILLE, S. C.
HAND KNOTTERS AND WARP TYING MACHINES

Cotton Mills

HUNTER MACHINERY CO.

Mill Stocks

J. W. OULTS, Marion, N. C.

SECOND HAND TEXTILE AND POWER MACHINERY
Write us your needs. Let us sell what you don't need.



THE DOUBLE BURNISHED OR DIAMOND FINISHED
RIBBED RING WHITINSVILLE
MADE BY THE WHITINSVILLE SPINNING RING CO. MASS.
THE BEST THAT EXPERIENCE CAN PRODUCE. THAT MONEY CAN BUY.

CAL C. WALKER

S. A. TOMPKINS

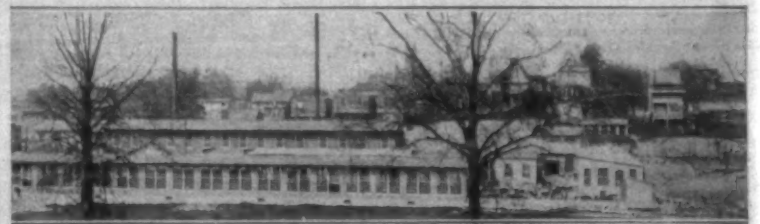
Walker-Tompkins Company

Plumbing and Heating Contractors

LET US FIGURE YOUR MILL AND VILLAGE

11 West Fifth Street

CHARLOTTE, N. C.



The Farnsworth Company solicits your inquiries concerning boiler feed pumps, condensation pumps, separators and vacuum pumps.

Mills throughout this country and Canada have installed the Farnsworth Closed System for handling condensation and are saving coal and considerable labor. We will be pleased to refer you to these mills.

The large mill shown above is one of the Farnsworth equipped plants securing the service and satisfaction which comes with our guarantee.

Farnsworth Company

Engineers and Manufacturers of Condensation Pumps
218 Washington St., Conshohocken, Penna.

CANADIAN FAIRBANKS MORSE CO., Limited
Manufacturers and Distributors for Canada

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., Inc.,
Sole Agents and Distributors Pacific Coast

Write at once for literature explaining the advantages of the Farnsworth Closed system. Send this information—H. P. of boilers, sketch showing connections, traps, etc.

TALLOW—OILS—GUMS—COMPOUNDS**TEXTOL, A new product especially for Print Cloths. A complete warp size, requires no addition of tallow**

Tallow, Soluble Grease, Soluble Oils, Gums, Glues, Gum Arabol, Lancashire Size, Waxes, Finishing Pastes, Soaps, Glycerine, Ready-made eavy Size, Sago and Tapioca Flours, Dextrines, China Clay, Soluble Blue Bone Grease, Bleachers' Blue.

SPECIAL COMPOUNDS FOR WARPS, WHERE STOP MOTIONS ARE USED.

WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS FOR COLORED AND WHITE WARPS.

FINISHING COMPOUNDS FOR ALL CLASSES OF FABRICS.

The Arabol best grades of cotton warp sizing compounds make the "finest weaving and will hold the fly."

These compounds are based on the best practical experience and the best materials used in their manufacture.

The Arabol Manufacturing Co.

Offices: 100 William Street, New York.

Southern Agent: Cameron MacRae, Concord, N. C.

ALSO HOSIERY FINISHING AND BLEACHINGS

Factories: Brooklyn, N. Y.

GUY L. MELCHOR, Ga., Ala. and Tenn. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

W. K. Moore Heads Crown Cotton Mills.

Dalton, Ga.—W. K. Moore, vice president, was elected president of the Crown Cotton Mills at the annual meeting last week, filling the vacancy which had existed since the death of G. W. Hamilton, Sr. G. W. Hamilton, Jr., superintendent of the mills, was elected vice-president to succeed Mr. Moore, and C. L. Hamilton was elected to fill the vacancy on the board of directors.

At the meeting the customary dividend of 10 per cent was declared.

Huntington & Guerry Move.

Huntington & Guerry, electrical contractors, Greenville, S. C., have moved their offices to their new building on River street. They were formerly located in Masonic Temple but had warehouses in various parts of the city. Now they will have their offices and a large warehouse building at the same location. Their new building is equipped, especially for their purposes and will give them the much needed facilities for an ever growing and prosperous business. James McCabe, formerly manager of the Greenville branch of the Southern Public Utilities, has joined the firm and will devote his attention to the sales end

of the business. Mr. McCabe is well versed in the electrical business and will make a valuable addition to this firm.

Issues New Bulletin.

Hyatt Roller Bearing Company have issued a new 20-page bulletin, known as No. 125, which gives engineering data on Hyatt roller bearing hangers for use in line shafting. In addition to giving dimensions and prices of boxes and cranes, the publication gives useful transmission data on the size of shafting for transmitting various horse power, the proper speed of line shafting, and contains the necessary information to enable any practical man to intelligently select the right kind of transmission material and to erect it in such a manner as to transmit the maximum of power from the driving units to the machines. Many excellent half-tone reproductions and line drawings add to the reference value.

Globe Mills.**Augusta, Ga.**

W. H. Lynch.....Superintendent
R. Riley.....Carder
W. J. Brown.....Spinner
W. H. Morris.....Weaver
W. H. Morris.....Cloth Room

The Mark of
Sterling Value
in Electrical
Work.



Huntington &
Guerry
GREENVILLE
South Carolina

There's a Felton Brush for Every Use in The Mill

We refill Spiral top flat cylinder brushes and can give prompt service



D. D. FELTON BRUSH CO.

1. A. FELTON & SON CO.,
Manchester, N. H.

ATLANTA, GA.

The CHARLOTTE CHEMICAL LABORATORIES, Inc.

Chemists for the Southern Textile Industry

Specialists in analysis of coal, paints, lubricating oils, bleaching powder, caustic, boiler water and all textile mill supplies.

606 Trust Building

Charlotte, North Carolina

SLASHING COSTS SLASHED!

By Using

"AMALOL" and "LIBERTY GUM"
IN YOUR SIZE

These two "Amalie" brand Textile Products boast of numerous users amongst Souths Leading Cotton Mills.

YOU CAN BE SURE THAT

- 1—The tensile strength of the fibre will be increased 15 to 20 per cent.
- 2—Shedding and Mildew will be wholly eliminated.
- 3—Better and more uniform whites will be obtained.

Let us ship you a barrel of each on APPROVAL.

L. SONNEBORN SONS, Inc.

262 Pearl Street, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

BRANCHES IN IMPORTANT CITIES

Manufacturers of the famous "Amalie" Lubricating Oils and Greases

Ashworth Brothers, Inc.**Tempered and Side Ground Card Clothing**

Tops Reclothed

Lickerins Rewound

Cotton Mill Machinery Repaired

12 to 18 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N. C.

240 River Street, Greenville, S. C.

127 Central Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

Prizes Awarded at Cliffside Mill for Textile School Opened With Record Neatest-Kept Premises.

Cliffside, N. C.—The annual awarding of prizes for the neatest kept premises, most attractive yards in Cliffside, took place Saturday night at the hall. The prizes for the children's gardens were also awarded.

The Cliffside Mills gave away about \$500 in this contest, and about 150 prizes of various sums were won.

Mr. Z. O. Jenkins was chairman of the meeting, and Drs. J. R. Shull and J. M. Allhands made speeches on health and sanitation. Revs. D. J. Hunt and A. J. Burrus, of Cliffside, and Prof. J. R. Walker, of Rutherford College, Mr. Z. O. Jenkins, Lieut. B. P. Caldwell and Mrs. J. S. Rudisill made talks appropriate to the occasion.

The inspection committee reported the town in the cleanest condition that it had ever been found. There was not a single instance where dirt and garbage was found about the premises, and the yards were in the most attractive condition that they had ever been. The committee called attention to the attractive flower yards about the mill and offices.

The hall was most beautifully decorated with flowers from the prize winning yards. The Cliffside Renown band furnished music, the building was crowded, and all in all

(Continued from page 11.)

won during the past few years, particularly during the war period. People have come to know it better and have acquired a better understanding of its work and this fact is believed to be reflected in the high type young men who seek to take advantage of the facilities it offers for training of an advanced character in textiles.

it was the most successful meeting of this kind ever held in Cliffside. The prize winners were:

First series, North Main street—First prize, Mrs. G. K. Moore, \$12; second prize, Mrs. R. B. Watkins, \$10; third prize, Mrs. Lee Hightower and Mrs. J. Y. Padgett, \$8.

Second series—First prize, Mrs. Yarborough, \$12; second prize, Mrs. P. M. Dotson, \$9; other prizes awarded were: Mrs. C. D. Hughes, Mrs. J. A. McKinney, \$8.

Other prizes ranging in value from \$8 to \$1 were awarded, 66 of such prizes being given out.

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Clark's Weave Room Calculations

(Continued from Page 10)

To find yards woven per loom per week, using production table:

RULE 53: Multiply the 100% production shown per loom per hour by hours run and by percentage of theoretical production attained.

EXAMPLE: A loom on 80 pick goods is run at 85% of the theoretical, how many yards are woven per week of 55 hours?

ANSWER: According to the table theoretical 100% production per loom per hour would be 3.44 yards, therefore actual production in 55 hours would be $3.44 \times 55 \times .85 = 160.8$ yards. 165 picks per minute. Assuming production to be

To find loom efficiency when loom speed, picks per inch, and yards woven in a stated time, are known:

RULE 54: Multiply picks per inch by .6 and by yards woven; divide by picks per minute and by hours run.

NOTE—The .6 is obtained by dividing 36 (inches per yard) by 60 (minutes in hour).

EXAMPLE: A loom running 136 picks per minute on 60 inch, 60x56, 2.75-yard wide sheeting gets off 190 yards in a week of 55 hours. What is efficiency of loom?

ANSWER: $\frac{56 \times .6 \times 190}{136 \times 55} = 85.3\%$ production

To find pounds of cloth produced per loom per week:

RULE 55: Multiply picks per minute by minutes operated (allowing for stops); divide product by picks per inch, by 36, and by yards per pound.

EXAMPLE: A loom on 38½ inch, 64x64, 5.15-yard print cloth is changed to 36 inch, 20x16, 21-yard gauze cloth for surgical dressings. Assuming speed of 170 picks per minute and production of 85% to be the same in both cases, what are the relative pounds of cloth produced?

ANSWER: $\frac{170 \times 60 \times 55 \times .85}{64 \times 36 \times 5.15} = 40.19$ lbs. of 5.15-yard print cloth

$\frac{170 \times 60 \times 55 \times .85}{16 \times 36 \times 21} = 39.42$ lbs. of 21-yd. gauze cloth.

NOTE—The above illustration is reminiscent of war time changes. Many mills that were called on by the Government to change from print cloths to gauze cloths (commonly known as tobacco

cloth construction) found that there was practically no change in the yarn counts or in the amounts of yarn required from the spinning room, nor in the pounds of cloth that could be produced if warps were available, but that it was impossible to change over the whole mill to the faster-running gauze cloths because of lack of slasher capacity. While the pounds of warp required might be the same, the fewer ends in the gauze cloth warps meant that two or three times as many yards of warp must be put through the slashers and it was impossible to speed them up to anything like this proportion.

To estimate time required to weave a certain length of cloths:

RULE 56: Multiply picks per inch by .6 and by yards of cloth desired; divide product by picks per minute and by per cent production estimated.

EXAMPLE: Loom is running at 160 picks per minute on 39 inch, 68x72, 4.75 yard print cloth. Figuring on 90% production, how long would it take to exhaust a loom beam that holds warp enough for 1,200 yards (20 cuts of 60 yards each) of cloth?

ANSWER: $\frac{72 \times .6 \times 1,200}{160 \times .90} = 360$ hours, or 6 weeks (of 55 hours) and 3 days.

To estimate looms require to fill an order in a certain time:

RULE 57: Multiply yards cloth required by .6 and by picks per inch; divide product by picks per minute, by percentage of theoretical production estimated, and by hours allowed for filling order.

EXAMPLE: A mill accepts an order for 100,000 yards of 39 inch, 68x72, 4.75-yard print cloth to be shipped within 6 weeks. Mill works 55 hours a week and on these goods runs looms at 160 picks per minute, obtaining about 90% production. How many looms should be allocated to this order?

ANSWER: $\frac{100,000 \times .6 \times 72}{160 \times .90 \times 330} = 91$ looms.

[NOTE—Next week we will publish table showing "Yards of Cloth per Loom per Hour." This table will show at a glance the number of yards of cloth produced per hour when the number of picks per inch and picks per minute is known.—Ed.]

CONTINUED NEXT WEEK

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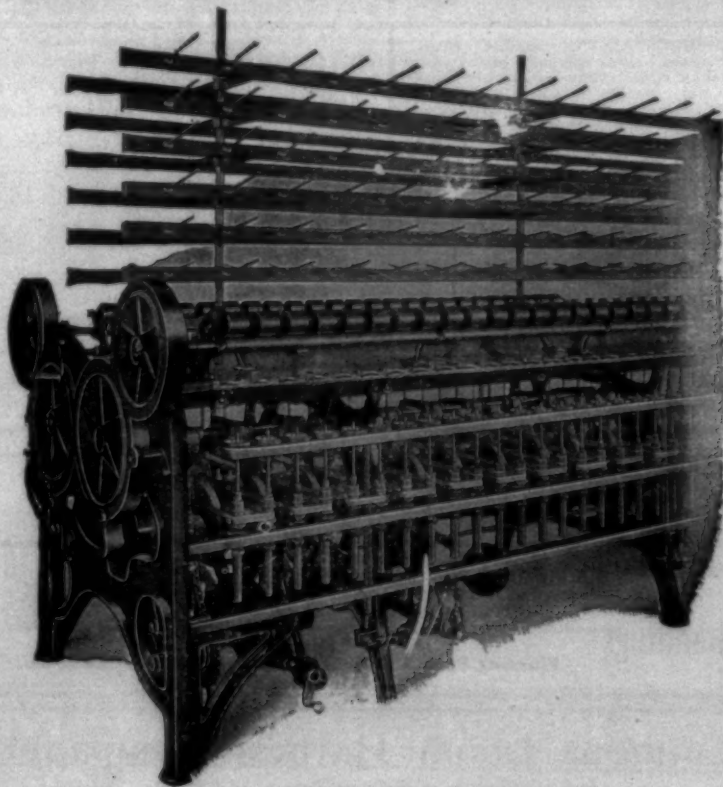
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Benzopurpurine 4 B Conc.	Zeta Black
Direct Brilliant Blue 3 B	Alpha Black
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Research as Factor in Chemical Progress.

(Continued from page 9.)

man is wise enough to place the limit upon the directions and the extent that chemical ingenuity and research will ultimately go in this one very small field of chemical effort, which requires and draws upon all the sources of chemical knowledge we have. The possibilities seem limitless.

True research must be intentional and intensive. We must really seek if we would find. We must really knock at the doors of the secret chambers of knowledge if they are to be opened to us. We must have imagination, it is true, but we must have more than that. There must be the foundation of sound education and the ability to extend it to embrace new and unexpected knowledge and apply this in turn as we progress upward.

There are a few foundations specifically provided for chemical research, such as the Warren Fund of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the C. M. Warren Fund of Harvard University and the Wollcott-Gibbs Fund of the National Academy of Sciences. There are a number of foundations for promoting research generally which have included chemical research within their fields, such as the Bache Fund of the National Academy of Sciences and the Elizabeth Thompson Science Fund. The Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research fosters chemical research contributory to its main object, the Carnegie Institution of Washington supports chemical research in its general policy of advancing knowledge through research. The newest of all is the fund recently placed at the disposal of the National Research Council for stimulating chemical research. There is need for many more foundations if we are to keep pace with the rapid strides of civilization, or better still, to determine the direction they will take.

Leads to Invention.

Research does not always lead to discovery, nor discovery to invention, but the sequence is logical. Gore defines the difference between discovery and invention in these words: "Discovery consists in finding new truth of nature, while invention consists in applying those truths to some desired purpose;" and that definition is sufficiently accurate. The natural application of research is therefore invention. How can this application and its corollaries best be carried out?

The concrete application of a truth is, of course, necessary for its widest usefulness. There are various theories as to the best way of accomplishing this.

The application of research has always required a high order of talent. In the future a still higher order of talent will be necessary, but in addition this talent must be prepared by education to do this very thing. Sir Robert Hadfield, F. R. S., has said, after England had been struggling with belated preparation for nearly two years:

"Until quite recently many mistakes were made, either because the scientific man had been installed in view of his special knowledge, or,

at the other end of the scale the practical man was given the preference. In a general way neither of these types has been a success."

Admitting Sir Robert's conclusion, how can we produce the leaders who shall adequately combine both qualifications? That is one of the greatest and most interesting problems awaiting solution by our educators, and on its correct solution depends in a larger degree than many imagine, the future of successful and contented industry in this country. I shall not attempt in the presence of so many educators of acknowledged ability, to show the way, even if I felt persuaded that I knew it, as the matter is of too great consequence to run the risk of an amateur indicating the wrong road. I shall content myself by pointing out the need, with the hope of turning the attention of the great public to its existence. In our free country, the people generally get what they really want, and it is worth while to lead them to want the greater things and not to be satisfied with the lesser.

Fundamental Requirements.

There are certain fundamentals, however, that all will agree to, if it be true that the leaders of the future will have far greater problems to solve than have yet been conceived.

1. The candidate for leadership should have a healthy body. Great things have been accomplished by men and women of fragile physique, but they would have accomplished greater if they had not been thus handicapped.

2. He should have good habits, which involves good character. This is vital if we would have leaders who would be a blessing and not a curse. We can easily call to mind men of splendid health and intellect who used these gifts to the injury of their fellows and not to their advantage. Do not waste time or energy in educating for leadership a man of bad or doubtful character or whose aims are selfish.

3. Of course, he should have a good mind, educated to the highest degree attainable. This education should be specialized in the desired direction, while good all around. No really great leader can be lop-sided if he would avoid being a "crank."

4. He should have a thorough knowledge of human nature. To play on the "harp of a thousand strings" requires an unusual acquaintance with the instrument. How many men otherwise great have broken down here, sometimes because they have given too much confidence, sometimes not enough, sometimes because they did not know how to select assistants. The knowledge of human nature is a great gift in itself, which can be acquired and increased. It lies at the foundation of wisdom, which King Solomon pronounced the "principal thing."

With the qualifications enumerated and others which will occur to you, the candidate for leadership is well equipped. To direct him to full fruition is a noble task. Let us proceed to fill our high places of every kind with men and women specifically prepared to fill them, being assured that the effort to do so will produce an army of those not quite

qualified for the top, but of the greatest value to assist those who are, and who without such aid would resemble "faith without works," which, we are told, is "dead being alone."

Research leads to discovery; discovery to invention; invention—no one knows where. Applied and supervised by those prepared for the

task the strides of progress will be long and the benefit to the human race in proportion. Let us educate for living—certainly—but let us also educate for leadership—that superlative leadership of which civilization will stand more and more in need, as it increases in complexity and reaches higher and higher planes.

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The Yarn Market

Philadelphia.—In the past few days the Philadelphia cotton yarn markets have weakened a great deal and there has been a pressure to sell plainly indicated on the part of merchants and spinners.

It is continually coming to the attention of local yarn houses, especially those having out of town branches, that this market is leading in the rectification of yarn prices. Figures published, as the result of sales made in this market earlier in the week, are somewhat lower than the prices involved in business handled in New York, as was shown in a comparison by telephone, made by a local house in conjunction with its New York office. In some cases, the difference was as much as 10 cents a pound, with the local market selling at the inside figure.

Southern single skeins 4s to 8s have dropped five cents a pound, to 50 cents, within a month's time, the major portion of this reduction taking place this week. In the same pound after several revisions during the same period; 12s, four cents; 14s, five cents; 16s, four cents; 20s, three cents; 24s, four cents; 26s, 13 cents, and 30s, five to six cents.

In Southern single warps, the present range of from 53 to 90 cents a pound for 8s to 40s, inclusive, compares with the August 1 high range for the year of from 57 to 95 cents a pound. Slack carpet and upholstery yarns have been reasonably firm, with the exception of the shading of prices this week. Hard twist yarns of this class, however, were cut to 46 cents a pound, after selling for months at between 48 and 54 cents, and white warp twist 8-3-4s are now eight or nine cents a pound cheaper than a month ago, and have been hardest hit during the last few days.

On two occasions during the present week, Southern two-ply skeins have been sold at prices which represent readjustments in every count, the recessions here running from one to three cents. In 8s and 30s

of this group, there are apparent some tendencies toward hardening of price, some 8s changing hands at 56 cents a pound and a few 30s at 82 cents.

After being cut considerably earlier in the week, Southern two-ply warp prices remained stationary in the coarser counts, but from 20s up, the ruling prices dropped two or three cents a pound, to figures approximately from 8 to 15 per cent under the year's top levels.

Two-ply combed peeler skeins 20s moved up to as high as \$1.05, for the best quality of 20s, other sales being reported at from 95 cents to \$1 a pound. Reports came in of transactions in 50s, 60s and 80s, at substantially lower prices than have been disclosed heretofore, the new inside figures being \$1.55 for 50s, \$1.70 for 60s, and \$2.40 for 80s.

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps, Etc.	
6s-10s...50	26s.....76
12s-14s...59	30s.....80
16s.....62	40s.....95
20s.....65	50s.....1.20
24s.....75	
Southern Two-Ply Skeins	
4s-8s...53	36s.....90
10s-12s...54	40s.....90
14s.....56	50s.....1.15
16s.....59	60s.....1.35
20s.....63	Upholstery
24s.....72	Yarns—
26s.....75	8s, 3 and
30s.....79	4-ply...49
Duck Yarn—3, 4 and 5-Ply Skeins	
8s.....56	16s.....63
10s.....58	20s.....65
12s.....59	
Southern Single Chain Warps	
6s-12s...57	23s.....68
14s.....58	26s.....72
16s.....60	30s.....78
20s.....63	40s.....94
22s.....65	
Southern Single Skeins	
5s-8s...54	20s.....60
10s.....55	22s.....63
12s.....56	24s.....65
14s.....56	26s.....70
16s.....58	30s.....78
Southern Frame Cones	
8s.....53	20s.....60
10s.....55	22s.....63
12s.....56	24s.....65
14s.....56	26s.....66
16s.....57	30s.....60
18s.....58	30s extra...71
Combed Peeler Cones	
10s.....80	26s.....92
12s.....81	28s.....95
14s.....82	36s.....1.05
16s.....83½	32s.....1.05
18s.....85	34s.....1.11
20s.....86½	36s.....1.13
22s.....88	40s.....1.15
24s.....90	

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Cotton Goods

New York.—Cotton goods markets are steadier and the tendency to higher values in unfinished lines is more marked.

There is no evidence that prices are to be lower on any general lines of cotton goods and there is a spirit manifested that the market may react in favor of the seller on certain lines that have shown irregularity for some time past. A better feeling was evident early in the week, and while specific reasons were not given, a budding optimism was apparent. Market opinion is setting down to a basis of facts.

Converters of printed shirtings have been taking business at concessions in price for some little time, and this week some of the large printers revised their prices on goods sold net for the shirting trade only.

Converters of bleached cottons have also been making prices for some time without much regard to the sold up position of leading jobbing brands, so that in this quarter of the cotton goods market there is a feeling that when new prices are made they will be more in keeping with what converters have accepted.

The irregularity in brown cottons continues, due principally to the inability of some houses to secure goods to offer for this year. Where any goods come forward, sellers are not standing on precedent before making a price that will meet the needs of customers.

The pricing of percales and prints, which will occur within a couple of weeks or so, will not carry the weight that it might in normal times. This is due to the fact that several of the large printers are so busy on specialties of many kinds in dress fabrics, draperies, cretonnes and export styles, that they are under no pressure to make a price that will induce a rush for business. Moreover, the stock conditions of most jobbers and retailers, as well as first hands, are unusually favorable to the seller.

Several of the large factors announced prices to the cutting-up trade on percale shirtings, on the following basis: 64x60s, at 21 cents; and 68x72s, at 25 cents. On the

basis of the present gray cloth market, and in view of the fact that it has shown added strength during the past week, these prices were regarded as being "in line." The deliveries, it was understood were for October, November, December.

One of the new factors in the shirting business was reported to be offering a line of 80 squares printed at 32½ cents, to the cutting-up trade.

Osnaburgs and bag sheetings are firmer. There is a steady demand for voiles, and it is met principally from second hands, due to the unwillingness of mills to meet the current market levels.

Current market quotations are as follows:

Pr't cloths, 28-in., 64x64s..	—11
Pr't cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	—10½
Pr't cloths, 27-in., 64x60s..10	—10½
Gray g'ds, 38½-in, 64x64s..16	—19
Brown sheetings, 3-yd....23	—24
B'n sheet'gs 4-yd., 56x60s..18½	—19
Brown sheet'gs, So. std....24	—25
Tickings, 8-ounce.....	—45
Denims, 2.20 (Ind).....	—37½
Stand. staple gingham....	—22½
Dress gingham.....27½	—30
Standard prints.....	—19
Kid finished cambrics.....15	—16

Tenderfoot—"I don't see what the fellows are kicking about. This soup tastes all right to me."

Second-class Scout—"It would be all right if the cook would admit it is soup. He insists it is coffee."

A teacher was telling her class little stories in natural history, and she asked if any could tell her what a groundhog was. Up went a little hand, waving frantically.

"Well, Tommy, you may tell us what a groundhog is."

"Please, ma'am, it's a sausage."

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Refinery
CORAOPOLIS, PA.

WM. C. ROBINSON & SON COMPANY
OF BALTIMORE
Since 1832

CHARLOTTE
NEWTON, N. C.
GREENVILLE, S. C.
ATLANTA, GA.
BIRMINGHAM

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** affords the best medium for advertising the fact.

Machinery for Sale.

Five Fales & Jenks Spinning Frames, 208 spindles, 1½-in. or 2-in. rings as desired, 7-in. traverse, Rhoads Chandler Separators, D No. 4 spindles. Creels for double roving.

13 Brooks & Doxey rev. flat cards, A-1 condition.

Address Hunter Machinery Co., Marion, N. C.

Two Motors Wanted.

We wish to purchase two motors, 50 H. P. 1200 rev. 220 volts, 3-phase, 60 cycle, Induction Motors complete with base, starting compensator and pulley 13-in. diameter, 9-in. face. American Furniture Co., Martinsville, Va.

Wanted.

Man to handle purchases—familiar with mill constructions of Duck, Sheetings, Drills, and all cotton fabrics in general. State age, experience, former connections, and salary desired. Address personally—Mr. Bigelow, care The Hettrick Mfg. Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Free Service Department

Any mill in need of superintendent, overseer, second hand, loom fixer, card grinder or any class of men other than operatives may insert a notice in this column for two weeks, free of charge. If the name of the mill is not given and the answers come care Southern Textile Bulletin, the cost of stamps used in forwarding replies must be paid by the advertiser.

Comber Man.

Wanted—A man who understands fixing and setting Whitin and Asa Lees Combers. Will pay right price to good man. Small job, 24 combers. Come or write me at once. C. M. Stewart, Overseer Carding, Marlboro Cotton Mill, Cecil, S. C.

Second Hand Wanted.

Second hand in up-to-date spinning room, with 30,000 spindles. Apply to J. I. Cain, Superintendent of Knoxville Cotton Mills, Knoxville, Tenn.

Denn Warper.

Wanted—Denn warper tender, at once; \$3.00 per day for good man; good job. Apply to J. E. Pressley, Supt., Cotton Dept., Atlanta Wool Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

Generator, Boiler and Engine Wanted

Will need a 250 to 350 K. W., 60 Cycle, 3 Phase, 550 or 2300 Volt Generator, Steam Transmission or Steam Direct.

200 to 300 H. P. Corliss Engine.

150 to 175 H. P. Boiler.

Address "Motive Power," care Southern Textile Bulletin



Conserve by Repairing Parts

The best equipped Oxy-Acetylene Welding Shop in the Carolinas. No job too heavy for our equipment. Send us your broken castings for prompt service.

Cotton States Wagon Co.
Near Southern Passenger Station
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

FOR SALE

One Cast Iron Split Pulley, 52" diameter by 24" face, by 5½" bore; one Cast Iron Split Pulley, 52" diameter by 20" face by 4½" bore; one Suction Fan with 12½" diameter Throat, and 10½" diameter discharge, with 6" diameter by 5½" face Pulley. The fan has never been used, and the Pulleys are practically new. Address

CASWELL COTTON MILLS, KINSTON, N. C.

TRY "FIBRELAY" SIZING COMPOUND

and eliminate your sizing troubles. Especially recommended where warp stop motions are used.

HAWLEY'S LABORATORIES, Inc
CHARLOTTE, N. C.



"LAMINAR" Roving Cans

wear long

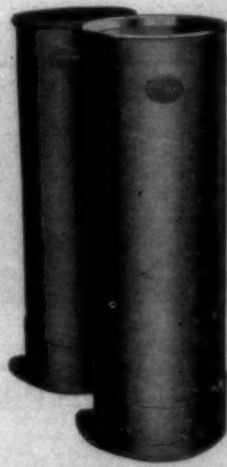
because they are made of *VUL-COT* Fibre, a hard, tough, hornlike material that will not dent, crack or splinter. Although very strong and durable, "LAMINARS" are very light. They are smooth inside and out—no splinters to catch the roving.

LAMINAR Roving Cans are made in several popular types and four standard sizes, 9", 10", 12" and 14" diameter—height up to 42".

AMERICAN VULCANIZED FIBRE CO.



Sole Props. and Manufacturers
New England Dept.
12 Pearl St., Boston, Mass.
C. C. Bell, Vice President
Res. Manager
Head Office and Factories,
Wilmington, Del.



TALC—A GREAT WEIGHTER

Our Talc is air-floated. Its unsurpassed color and high initial retention make it the best quality of any on the market for filler purposes. Its increased use by many of the largest and most carefully conducted mills throughout the country is its best testimonial.

Why pay high prices plus enormous freight rates for an inferior foreign filler when you have the quality filler at reasonable prices right at your door. Prices and samples given on request.

Oliver Quartz Company

607 Trust Bldg.

Charlotte, N. C.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or weaving mill on sheetings, drills or prints. Now employed, but wish to change. Best of reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2501.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning or either in large mill. Now employed, but for good reasons prefer to make change. References furnished if wanted. Address No. 2504.

WANT position as overseer of spinning by man who has had seven years' experience as second hand in 15,000 spindle mill and giving satisfaction. Twenty-seven years of age and strictly sober. Have just completed correspondence course in carding and spinning and can make all changes needed in spinning room. Address No. 2505.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. 14 years experience as overseer. Experienced on all classes of white work. Can get results satisfactory to mill and selling house. Good references furnished. Address No. 2507.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but prefer larger mill. Can furnish reference when needed. Address No. 2508.

WANT position as superintendent of medium sized mill by progressive practical mill man with technical education. Now employed as overseer in large mill and can give excellent references as to ability. Address No. 2509.

WANT position as mechanic by man with 12 years experience around textile plants and for last four years has been employed around steel mills, railroad shops and munition plants. Prefer mill in the Carolinas. Address No. 2500.

WANT position as first class carder or spinner. If not too large can handle both. One that can deliver the goods. Age 40. Address No. 2502.

WANT position as overseer of weaving by progressive man now employed as overseer of weaving, but on account of change in management would prefer another place. Room equipped with Draper looms preferred. Address No. 2506.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinner in a large or medium size mill or superintendent of small mill. Forty-six years of age and have had seventeen years experience as overseer and assistant superintendent. Address No. 2510.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning. Thoroughly competent to handle any size room and can furnish excellent reference. Address No. 2511.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning. Thoroughly familiar with combers and can handle any size room. Now employed in good mill but wish to get location in North or South Carolina or Georgia. Address No. 2512.

WANT position as overseer of weaving by man of long experience. Can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2513.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weave mill on sheetings, bag goods, drills, round or flat dacks. Prefer Georgia or North Carolina. South Carolina or Tennessee. Now employed but want larger mill. References if required. Address No. 2514.

WANT position as overseer of carding by man with long experience who can furnish satisfactory reference. Now

employed, but have good reasons for change. Address No. 2515.

WANT position as overseer of weaving by man 38 years old. Three weavers in family. Can come at once. Best references furnished if required. Address No. 2517.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of carding or spinning in large mill. Have had long experience and can furnish good references. Address No. 2516.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn or weaving mill, or will take large weave room. Go anywhere in Southern States and can furnish good reference. Address No. 2518.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill of 5,000 to 10,000 spindles in mill in Georgia or South Carolina preferred, but would go to North Carolina. Address No. 2519.

WANT position as cotton grader and stenter by man of established reputation. At present employed by large mill but have satisfactory reasons for change. Would be valuable assistant in buying. Excellent reputation. Address No. 2521.

WANT position as overseer of carding in large mill or carder and spinner in medium size mill. Have had long experience and can give reference as to character and ability. Prefer mill in North or South Carolina. Address No. 2521.

WANT position as yarn mill superintendent. Experienced on white, colors, Jaeger, heather mixtures, oxfords and silvers, 8's to 16's, both single and ply yarn. Also waste for frapping twine, cable cord, etc. Thirty-four years old. Married. Good references. Address No. 2522.

WANT position as superintendent of large mill by man who has successfully handled some of best cotton mills in South. Thoroughly reliable. Address No. 2523.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in big mill by man with long experience. Would take position as travelling salesman with some firm selling to Southern mill. Address No. 2524.

WANT position as overseer of carding or superintendent by practical mill man experienced on madras, fine ginghams and all kinds of yarns. References if required. Address No. 2526.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in good Southern cotton mill by man 54 years of age with long experience on all colors and counts and an A-1 manager of help. Sure to get record results. Address No. 2525.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Several years practical experience. Can furnish reference as to character and ability on demand on short notice. Address No. 2527.

WANT position as overseer of weaving by practical man experienced on Draper, plain and dobby weaving. Address No. 2528.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Six years experience on plain and fancy work. Can furnish satisfactory references and handle any size job. Address No. 2529.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Seven years experience as overseer. Now employed but want larger job. Can change on short notice. Best of references furnished. Address No. 2530.

WANT position as overseer carding in Southern mill; long, practical experience; married; age 30. Can give good references. Address No. 2531.

WANT position as overseer of carding by practical man with 10 years experience as grinder and second hand and 6 years as overseer. 38 years of age, sober, church worker. Will not consider less than \$30.00 per week. Can furnish reference from present and past employers. Address No. 2532.

WANT position as electrician or master mechanic by practical man with years of experience. Now employed and can furnish reference from present employer. Prefer job in Carolinas. Will not consider less than \$35.00 per week. Address No. 2533.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill. Just finished textile correspondence course. Can go anywhere. Married. 34 years of age. Good habits. References. Address No. 2536.

WANT position as overseer of spinning by man 35 years of age and 16 years experience in spinning room. Can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2537.

WANT position as overseer of weaving by man who has been out of mill work for some time, but wants to get back. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 2538.

WANT position as overseer of carding by man 38 years old with family. Experienced on all kinds of staple and an excellent manager of help. References from some of best mill superintendents in South Carolina. Address No. 2539.

WANT position as superintendent by man with long practical experience who gave up position on account of ill health. Now fully recovered and desire to get back into mill. Can furnish reference. Address No. 2540.

WANT position as superintendent by practical, refined cotton mill man. Have successfully held several jobs as superintendent and am now overseer of weaving in one of largest mills in South. Would not consider place paying less than \$3,000. Address No. 2541.

WANT position as superintendent, assistant superintendent or overseer of carding or spinning in large mill. Now night overseer of carding and spinning and giving satisfaction, but want day work. Have had experience in some of best mills in North Carolina. Address No. 2542.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of large spinning room by an ambitious young man, 28 years of age, with 16 years experience in mill. Have made good so far, but anxious to advance. Address No. 2543.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had several years experience as superintendent. Would accept card room in large mill. At present overseer of carding and spinning in big mill, but for good reasons wish to make change. 47 years of age, 28 years experience as overseer and superintendent. Address No. 2544.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill of 5,000 to 10,000 spindles. Can furnish best of references as to character and ability. Address No. 2545.

WANT position as overseer weaving by man who is experienced in both white and colored work. Can get production if it is possible. References furnished. Address No. 2546.

WANT position as carder or spinner, but prefer spinning, by married man, 32 years old, who is graduate of correspondence school in carding and spinning and who has had considerable experience in mill. Can furnish references. Address No. 2547.

WANT—Position as overseer of spinning or spooling or both. Have had 18 years' experience in spinning and 7 years as overseer. Am 34 years old. Married, and can give reference. Address No. 2548.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning in 15,000 or 20,000 spindle mill. Forty years old, 30 years experience in mill, 12 years as overseer of spinning on hosiery and warp yarn, 6 years as overseer of carding and two years as superintendent of 15,000 spindle yarn mill at night. Want good day job. Address No. 2549.

WANT—Position as overseer of spinning in large mill or carding and spinning both in small mill. Have 15 years practical experience as overseer on Nos. 8's to 60's single and ply yarns. Age 40. Married and strictly sober, good manager of help. Can hold help and get production. Can furnish good reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2550.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning or superintendent of five or ten thousand spindle mill. Long experience and ability to give satisfaction. Address No. 2551.

WANT position with big mill as overseer of spinning. Twelve years experience on all yarns and stock with some of biggest mills in South. References furnished. Address No. 2552.

WANT—Position as overseer of large cloth room or weave room and cloth room combined. 17 years experience in these departments as overseer. Can satisfy both mill and selling house. Address No. 2553.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in large mill. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but for good reasons prefer change. Can furnish reference. Address No. 2554.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning by experienced man of good character. A good manager of help and can give production. References if wanted. Address No. 2555.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or would consider spooling, warping and twisting if price is right. Have been doing government work for some time, but expect to be released soon. Address No. 2556.

WANT position as superintendent. Am practical man of many years experience and can give satisfaction in any size mill. Now employed. Excellent references. Address No. 2557.

WANT position as overseer of carding by man with long experience. Can furnish reference as to ability and character. Address No. 2558.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning or assistant superintendent or superintendent by man of long experience and capable of handling job and getting production. Address No. 2559.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or carder or spinner of large mill. Married. Age 31. Can give first class reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2560.

WANT position as superintendent by man who is experienced on fine combed and carded yarns, single and ply. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 2561.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or weaving mill on sheetings, drills, denims, duck or oenaburgs in Georgia, North or South Carolina. Getting along fine on present job. No complaint. Just want little more money and must move to get it. Good references. Address No. 2562.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large room of spinning. Thoroughly capable of handling any size job. Have had experience on all kinds of white and colored work. Address No. 2563.

WANT position as carder and spinner in small mill or carder in large mill or superintendent of small yarn mill. Have had long experience as carder and spinner, five years on present job. Good references. Address No. 2564.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning or superintendent. Long experience and can furnish best of references as to ability and character. Would prefer large spinning room. Address No. 2565.

WANT position as overseer of spinning by thoroughly reliable young man with long experience in cotton mill. Have been giving satisfaction as overseer for some time. Address No. 2566.

WANT position as superintendent by man with long practical experience who has successfully handled some of the best mills in the South. Will furnish reference upon request. Address No. 2567.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning by man of long experience. Thoroughly competent and a good manager of help. Can furnish good references. Address No. 2568.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or superintendent. Have had twenty years experience on all kinds of yarn. Can furnish references. Present employer will recommend. Address No. 2569.

WANT position as superintendent by man now employed and giving satisfaction but wish to change for larger job. Can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2570.

WANT position as superintendent of large yarn mill. Now employed but want to make change. Experienced on white and colored yarns. Can furnish references. Address No. 2571.

WANT position as assistant to superintendent or general manager of large cotton mill. Thirty years of age and have had eleven years experience in cotton mill office as stenographer and general utility clerk. Now employed and can furnish references when needed. Address No. 2572.

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Hetherington & Sons, John
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Saco-Lowell Shops
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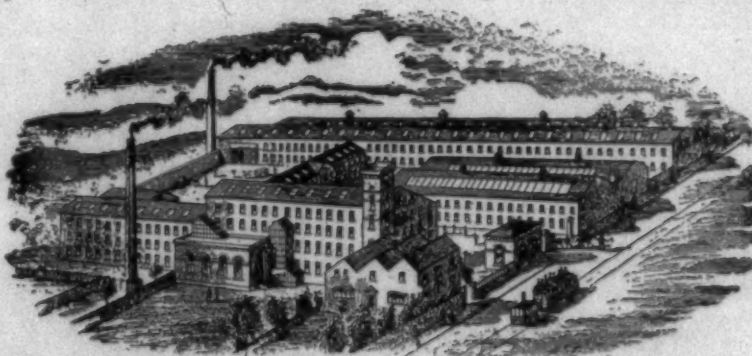
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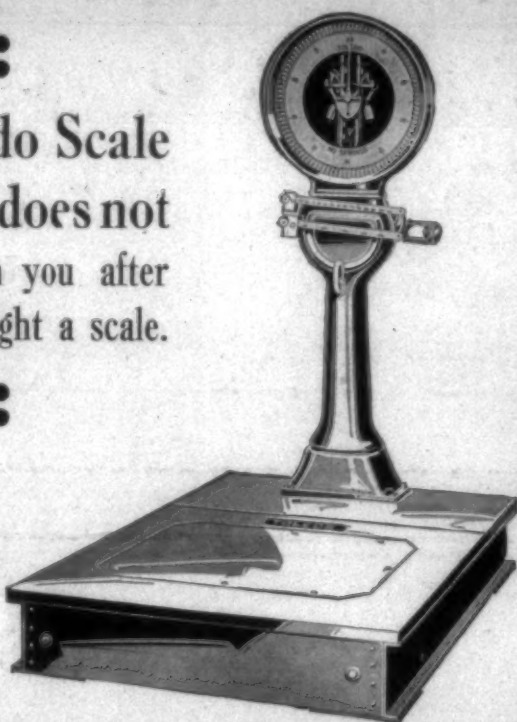


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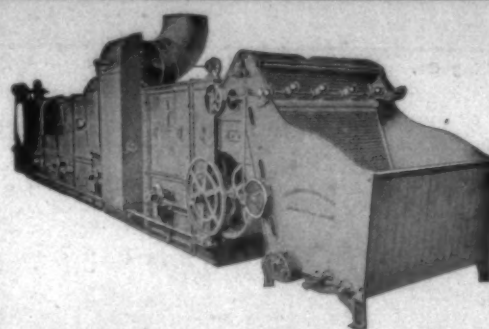
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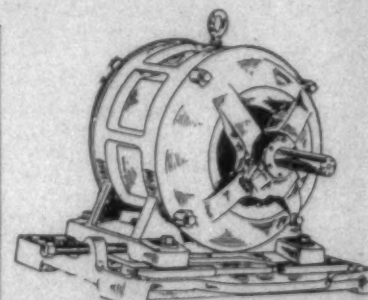
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